

WISCONSIN STATEWIDE DRUG AND HYBRID COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

A Foundation for Performance Management

Wisconsin Statewide Drug and Hybrid Court Performance Measures

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Introduction

Performance measurement is considered an essential activity in many government and non-profit agencies because it “has a common sense logic that is irrefutable, namely that agencies have a greater probability of achieving their goals and objectives if they use performance measures to monitor their progress along these lines and then take follow-up actions as necessary to insure success” (Poister, 2003). Effectively designed and implemented performance measurement systems provide tools for managers to exercise and maintain control over their organizations, as well as a mechanism for governing bodies and funding agencies to hold programs accountable for producing the intended results.

The argument for measuring the performance of drug courts is compelling because they must compete with other priorities of the criminal justice system for a finite amount of resources. This makes it incumbent upon drug courts to demonstrate that the limited resources provided to them are used efficiently and that this expenditure of resources produces the desired outcomes in participants. To this end, drug court performance measures should demonstrate that participants are receiving evidence-based treatment in sufficient doses, improving their capability to function effectively in society, and that participants are held accountable and public safety is protected. Performance measurement is distinct from program evaluation and consequently does not attempt to ascertain the “value-added” by a drug court over an appropriate “business-as-usual” alternative (typically probation or incarceration). Rather, performance measures (PMs) provide timely information about key aspects of the performance of the drug court to program managers and staff, enabling them to identify effective practices and, if warranted, to take corrective actions.

The National Center for State Courts’ (NCSC) philosophy for the development of PMs is guided by a few important principles. First, we aim for a small number of measures targeting the most critical of drug court processes. Second, PMs are developed with significant input from stakeholders. NCSC acts as an informed facilitator, offering suggestions and making recommendations for PMs, but the ultimate decision is made by the advisory committee convened by the state-level agency responsible for drug courts. Third, the target audiences for the PMs are individual drug courts. That is, these measures are intended to provide information to individual courts to improve their performance. The information generated by the PMs will also be useful to state-level policy makers but they are not the primary target audience. Fourth, PMs are well-documented. Detailed “specification” sheets are written for each PM, documenting data sources, calculations, and interpretation, leaving little equivocation about the gritty details of the PM.

The Wisconsin Circuit Courts have been proactive in seeking knowledge and guidance regarding the most effective strategies for use with criminal offenders in their courts. Recently, the NCSC conducted a Wisconsin-based research and strategic planning project that produced recommendations regarding the implementation of court-related, evidence-based strategies for the criminal courts. The primary objective of this earlier project was to provide guidance to promote the use of evidence-based practices within the criminal courts, court-supported programs, and throughout the criminal justice system. Among the overarching recommendations was the recommendation to encourage the development and use of meaningful measures that can be used to assess program performance. These measures will also inform the distinct activity of program evaluation.

During a two-day meeting convened on January 22-23, 2013, a select group of drug court stakeholders, Wisconsin Director of State Courts Office (DSCO) staff, and NCSC staff worked together to produce a set of statewide PMs for adult drug courts and hybrid drug/DWI courts.¹ The stakeholder group, the Performance Measures Work Group (henceforth the PM Work Group; later modified to a smaller group that addressed performance targets), was diverse but representative of a variety of critical viewpoints, including drug court judges and coordinators; staff from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections; DSCO personnel (including the statewide coordinator for problem-solving courts); the special projects manager and the judge chair of the Effective Justice Strategies (EJS) Subcommittee of the Policy and Planning Advisory Committee (PPAC); and researchers and academics based in Wisconsin.

The project and the work of the PM Work Group were informed by a number of resources. First, the Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards (Fox, Isenberegger, Leicht, Levine, Nelson, Perry, Skemp, and Stark, 2012) were used to identify standards that should be supported by PMs. Second, the PM Work Group referenced the National Research Advisory Committee (NRAC) measures, which are the only set of measures nationally articulated for drug courts.² The NRAC

¹ Please note that any reference to “drug courts” should be understood to refer to “adult drug courts and hybrid drug/DWI courts.”

² 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. The Core NRAC measures are recommended for all drug courts without exception, while the recommended measures are certainly desirable, but aspirational for many courts that lack the information and/or the expertise to obtain the information. 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. Project Director Dr. Fred Cheesman was a member of NRAC.

measures were incorporated in this report, though in some cases they were amended to fit the particular circumstances of Wisconsin drug courts. Third, the discussion was informed by previous work conducted by NCSC to develop PMs for drug courts in other states (see Rubio, Cheesman, and Federspiel, 2008) and the latest research on evidence-based practices (e.g., Carey, Mackin, and Finigan, 2012). Finally, the High Performance Court Framework (Ostrom and Hanson, 2010) was used to ensure that the selected measures provided a “balanced” perspective that represents competing values (e.g., productivity, efficiency, effectiveness, access).

The selected measures are listed by performance category in **Table 1** below. *Outcome measures* target efforts of the court to hold participants accountable for substance abuse (percent of positive drug and continuous monitoring alcohol tests, and the period of time between last positive drug test and discharge), re-offending (in- and post program recidivism), and financial obligations (restitution). *Processing and Admission Measures* focus on key steps and components of processing participants through drug court. They include measures of timeliness (processing times and length-of-stay), target population (screening and assessment), and outcomes (discharge type). *Dosage Measures* examine the amount of treatment services, court and supervision, and drug and alcohol testing (incentives and sanctions, units of service, frequency of status hearings, frequency of drug and alcohol testing, and frequency of supervision contacts). *Perceived Procedural Fairness Measure* examines participants’ perceptions of drug court components and team members (perceived procedural justice). *Social Functioning Measures* focus on behaviors that influence participants’ capacity to function successfully in society and which may, if not properly addressed, be criminogenic for some participants (employment, education, and residency status).

Table 1: Wisconsin Adult Drug Court Performance Measures

Outcome Measures

1. Sobriety
 - a. Average Percent of Positive Drug and Alcohol Tests (NRAC)
 - b. Average Percent of Days with Positive Continuous Monitoring Alcohol Tests
 - c. Average Period of Time from Last Positive Drug Test to Discharge (Modification of NRAC measure)
2. In-program Recidivism
3. Post-program Recidivism
4. Restitution

Processing and Admission Measures

5. Processing Time
6. Screening and Assessment
7. Discharge Type (NRAC)
8. Average Length-of-Stay (Recommended by NRAC)

Dosage Measures

9. Incentives and Sanctions
10. Treatment Services (NRAC)
11. Frequency of Status Hearings
12. Frequency of Supervision
13. Frequency of Drug and Alcohol Testing

Perceived Procedural Fairness Measure

14. Perceived Procedural Fairness

Social Functioning Measures

15. Improvement in Employment Status
16. Improvement in Educational Status
17. Improvement in Residency Status

Measurement Considerations

In this section, there are several important considerations that will determine how the PMs are operationalized and discussed. These include:

- *Informational infrastructure to support measurement*
- *Use of admission and discharge cohorts to organize the reporting of performance measures*
- *Measurement of PMs over time*
- *Performance targets*

The performance measurement system described in this report requires an extensive supporting informational infrastructure. This informational infrastructure must include a database containing the required data elements recorded at the level of the individual participant. For example, the dates and results of each drug test must be recorded for each participant.

Important decisions must be made regarding the time frames for reporting the performance measures. In line with the NRAC recommendations and good research practice, NCSC recommends organizing admission and discharge streams of participants into *cohorts* for

reporting purposes. Longitudinal and retrospective cohorts, corresponding to “admission” and “discharge” cohorts, respectively, have long been a staple of bio-medical research and more recently of sociological and criminological research.

Admission 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 admission cohorts, we are able to link changes in the performance of different admission cohorts to particular events. For example, decreasing the frequency of urinalysis for particular admission cohort may result in an increased termination rate for that cohort in comparison to previous admission cohorts that had a higher frequency of urinalysis. Because we know everyone in the admission cohort is subject to the same set of historical influences, and that the only difference between the two cohorts is the frequency of urinalysis, *ceteris paribus*, it is easy to explain the performance differential. Thus, admission cohorts are used to control for historical artifacts that may lead to incorrect conclusions about drug court performance.

Discharge cohorts consist of all drug court participants that are discharged (leave) the drug court during the same period of time, whether successfully or in some other fashion. They do not provide the same level of protection against historical artifacts as do admission cohorts. However, they do avoid the delays in reporting information that are associated with admission cohorts (which must be tracked until every member of the admission cohort is discharged to provide complete information). Because drug courts can rarely wait for admission cohorts to be discharged before they can produce performance data, the use of discharge cohorts is recommended for most performance measures, except where noted. The Performance Measures (PM) Work Group agreed, by consensus, to the use of a cohort approach and defined the cohort timeframe for Wisconsin’s Statewide Performance Measures System.

Throughout this report, reference is made to *annual* admission or discharge cohorts. The PM Work Group settled on an annual timeframe for two reasons. First, many drug courts are relatively small with few participants admitted or discharged during a given period of time. Courts in this category will require a year to accumulate a sufficient number of admissions and discharges to be able to draw any valid inferences about their performance. 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 PM Work Group recommends (as mentioned throughout the report narrative and specifications in the appendix) that the frequencies (e.g., number of participants for a specific measure) should be reported in conjunction with the percentages. Secondly, annual reporting (as opposed to reporting more frequently, such as quarterly) somewhat reduces the burden of reporting for drug and hybrid courts.

Thirdly, and distinct from the use of cohorts to report PM information, some PMs must be measured over time to increase their utility. For example, percent of failed drug tests is measured by quarter of participation to provide information not only about how often participants are failing drug tests, but also about when these failures occur. If failures are clustered at certain points of processing, programmatic changes may be required at that processing point. The choice of time frame (monthly, by phase, or quarterly) was informed by relevant research.

Finally, in order to use the performance measures as effective management tools, another ingredient is required, a series of empirical referents called *performance targets*. The targets establish a point of comparison for each measure, enabling the drug court team to gauge their performance. For example, how would the team know whether an average processing time measured from arrest to admission is acceptable or requires attention? By providing a point of comparison, the performance targets allow the drug court team to assess critical aspects of their program that are being done well and identify areas that might be in need of improvement, via performance management.³ Appendix A describes the performance targets for each measure and how they were derived.

³ “Performance management” means the practice of public service managers using performance data to help them make decisions so as to continually improve services to their customers (Hatry,2014)

Outcome Measures

1. SOBRIETY

There are three sobriety performance measures: Average Percent (discrete) Positive Drug and Alcohol Tests; Percent of Days with Positive Continuous Monitoring Tests; and Time between Last Positive Drug Test and Program Discharge. While the definitions of each measure are unique, the purpose, sources, and User’s Note apply to all three measures.

A. AVERAGE PERCENT POSITIVE DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTS

Definition: The average percentage of total drug tests and average percent of total alcohol tests that return positive for an illegal or banned substance (e.g., alcohol, prescription drugs used for non-medical purposes or without a valid prescription, etc.) or have results that are considered positive (e.g., admission of use, late test, missed test, diluted test, or tampered sample). Tests that are returned positive for prescription drugs used for valid medical purposes should be excluded.

This indicator should be based on annual discharge cohorts and broken out by type of test (e.g., drug or alcohol) and quarters of program participation. Using quarter in program provides the court with important information as to the rates of positive use during different stages of program participation (e.g., percentage of drug tests administered to the participants in the discharge cohort during their first quarter of participation that returned as positive). The quarterly results can alert the drug court program to deficiencies in its program at specific points in time. The results from Preliminary Breath Tests (PBT) should also be included in the numerator and denominator of this measure. Continuous Monitoring tests should be excluded from this measure.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Drug Test
- Result of Drug Test
- Date of Alcohol Test
- Result of Alcohol Test
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge

B. AVERAGE PERCENT OF DAYS WITH POSITIVE CONTINUOUS MONITORING TESTS

Definition: The average percent of days on which a participant has a positive result on continuous monitoring alcohol tests of total days monitored.

Positive results include:

- *Indication of use*
- *Admission of use*
- *Tampered sample*

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Date Initiating Continuous Monitoring
- Date Concluding Continuous Monitoring
- Date of Positive Results

Both the Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM®) system and the sweat patch provide continuous monitoring of alcohol use which means that a participant may test positive more than once a day. To account for this possibility the measure is calculated by dividing the number of days of detected alcohol use divided by the total number of days of continuous monitoring.

C. AVERAGE TIME FROM LAST POSITIVE DRUG TEST TO PROGRAM DISCHARGE

Definition: The average number of days between the last positive drug test and discharge by type of discharge. If there are no positive drug tests, this time period is equal to the participants' length-of-stay (LOS) in the program. If there is only one positive, this period is equal to the number of days between the date of that test and discharge. If there are multiple positives, it is equal to the date of the last positive test and the discharge date.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Date of Positive Drug Test

Purpose: Sobriety is a goal of all drug courts because it fosters offender rehabilitation, public safety, and offender accountability. Research suggests that drug courts that require participants to have greater than 90 days clean (negative drug tests) before graduation have reduced recidivism and produce significant cost savings over drug courts that do not have this requirement.

Sources: Carey, Mackin, and Finigan, 2012
Heck, 2006
Kelly and White, 2011

USER’S NOTE:

The ultimate determination of whether a drug test was positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the test results have been resolved. This performance indicator should include the results of all drug tests administered, not only those administered by the drug court but also including those administered by external treatment providers. Requiring testing results from parties external to the court may not be feasible for some courts but they should take steps to make this possible in the near future. In the interim, drug tests administered by the drug court can be used. The results from Preliminary Breath Tests (PBTs) should be included in this measure.

The following formulas can be used to calculate the indicators of the sobriety performance measure.

Indicator A: Average Percent of Positive Drug Tests can be calculated in two steps. First, the percent of positive drug tests is calculated for each participant using the following formula:

$$\text{\% Positive Drug Tests per Participant} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Positive Drug Tests for each Participant}}{\text{Total \# of Drug Tests for each Participant}} * 100$$

The Percent Positive Drug Tests per Participant are then averaged across the cohort:

$$\text{Average \% Positive Drug Tests} = \frac{\text{Sum of Percent Positive Tests per Participant}}{\text{\# of Participants}}$$

Indicator B: Average Percent of Days with a Positive Continuous Monitoring (CM) Test can be calculated in two steps. First, calculate the Percent of Days with Positive Continuous Monitoring Tests for each Participant who had continuous monitoring.

$$\text{\% of Days with Positive CM Tests per Participant} = \frac{\text{\# of Days with a Positive Test}}{\text{Total \# of Days on CM}} * 100$$

Then the Percent of Days with Positive Test Per Participant are averaged across the members of the cohort who were on continuous monitoring:

$$\text{Average \% Positive CM Tests} = \frac{\text{Sum of \% of Days with Positive CM Tests per Participant}}{\text{\# of Participants on CM}}$$

Indicator C: The Average Length of Time between Last Positive Drug Test and Program Discharge can be calculated in two steps. First, determine the average length of time between last positive and program discharge for each participant.

$$\text{\# of Days between Last Positive and Discharge per Participant} = \text{Discharge Date} - \text{Date of Last Positive Test}$$

Then Number of Days between Last Positive and Program Discharge can be averaged across

cohort.

$$\text{Average \# of Days Between Last Positive and Discharge} = \frac{\text{Sum \# of Days Last Positive to Discharge per Participant}}{\text{\# of Participants}}$$

Detailed calculations for all three indicators can be found on page [B-2](#).

2. IN-PROGRAM RECIDIVISM

Definition: The percentage of participants who have a criminal case filed for a new criminal offense with an offense date⁴ occurring between admission and discharge. In addition to the total in-program recidivism rate, in-program recidivism should be reported by type of program discharge and by offense level and type.⁵ Case filings for offenses that cannot result in incarceration, such as first Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offense⁶ and non-OWI traffic offenses, should be excluded from this measure.

Purpose: Drug courts are expected to produce low rates of in-program recidivism among drug court participants in comparison to other more traditional interventions for drug offenders such as probation or community-based treatment. The combination of judicial supervision, treatment, and incentives and sanctions that uniquely characterize drug courts are expected to lower recidivism, a finding that is supported by research. This measure allows programs to examine recidivism in a particular year and explore changes over time which can illuminate effects of programmatic changes.

Sources: GAO, 2005
Heck, 2006

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Date of Offense
- Date of New Case Filing
- Level of Charge

⁴ If offense date is not available, please use arrest date. Always attempt to use the date which is closest in time to the offending behavior. Note that this measure requires tracking an offense that was committed during program participation to determine whether a charge was filed. If a charge was filed, tracking should commence with the date of the offense for which the charge was filed.

⁵ See Appendix C for details on the recommended offense classification scheme and its application to performance measures.

⁶ First OWI offenses, without additional aggravating circumstances, are not considered criminal traffic offenses in Wisconsin. At the current time the first OWI offenses are excluded from this measure and the post-program recidivism measure, but this may need further consideration in the future.

USER'S NOTE:

In Wisconsin, Operating After Revocation (OAR), a traffic offense, is sometimes classified as a criminal offense and sometimes not. If the OAR is classified as criminal, it should be included in this measure. To put the percentages in the proper context, frequencies should also be reported.

In-program Recidivism can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{In program Recidivism} = \frac{\text{\# of Participants with New Offense During Program Participation}}{\text{\# of Participants}} * 100$$

Detailed calculations for type of offense and program discharge can be found on page [B-8](#). Additional information about offense categories and levels can be found in Appendix C.

3. POST-PROGRAM RECIDIVISM

Definition: The percentage of participants who commit an offense within three years from time of discharge from drug court who are convicted of the offense, reported by type of discharge.⁷ Post-program recidivism is defined as any new felony or misdemeanor offense resulting in a conviction for drug court participants after discharge from the program for the following time frames:

- 0-6 months after program completion
- 7-12 months after program completion
- 13-24 months after program completion
- 25-36 months after program completion

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Date of New Offense
- Level of New Offense
- Type of New Offense
- Date of New Conviction
- Level of New Conviction
- Type of New Conviction

Post-program recidivism will be reported similarly to in-program recidivism, by type of discharge, category, and level of offense (see Appendix D). To put the percentages in the proper context, frequencies should also be reported.

Purpose: Post-program recidivism is an important measure of effectiveness for drug courts. By breaking recidivism down by length of time post program discharge until new offense resulting in a conviction, programs can track the overall effectiveness and the duration of the effect of program participation. Programs can examine the effects of programmatic changes when examining these measures in conjunction with calculations from previous years.

Sources: Heck, 2006

USER'S NOTE:

Post-program Recidivism can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Post Program Recidivism} = \frac{\text{\# of Participants Convicted of New Offense after Discharge}}{\text{\# of Participants}} * 100$$

This formula can be adjusted for type of discharge, time frame of post-program offense, and type of post-program offense. Detailed calculations can be found on page [B-14](#).

⁷ Note that this measure requires tracking an offense that was committed after program participation to determine whether it ultimately produced a conviction. If a conviction occurred, tracking should commence with the date of the offense that produced the conviction.

4. RESTITUTION

Definition: The percentage of participants in an annual discharge cohort who have paid off their restitution or are current with their restitution payment plan at discharge. Restitution is measured as the number of participants who are in compliance with their restitution plan divided by the number of participants ordered to pay restitution. Restitution is for the current court case only, including only the amount designated for the victim and excluding other court fines or fees.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Restitution Owed at Program Admission
- Restitution Owed at Program Discharge
- Currency of Restitution Payments
- Date of Program Discharge

Purpose: While research regarding the effectiveness of restitution in reducing recidivism is mixed, restitution plays an important role in garnering public support for drug courts. This measure can additionally provide programs with important information about the degree to which the program holds participants accountable for financial obligations.

Sources: Roberts and Stalans, 2004

USER'S NOTE:

Restitution can be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Restitution} = \frac{\text{\# of Participants in Compliance with Restitution Plan}}{\text{\# of Participants Ordered to Pay Restitution}} * 100$$

For detailed calculations please see page [B-24](#).

Processing and Admission Measures⁸

5. PROCESSING TIME

Definition: The average processing time between important referral and admission events in number of days.⁹ The number of days between each event will be tracked for each participant and averaged.

The average processing time is measured between:

- Arrest¹⁰ and Referral for Screening¹¹
- Referral and Eligibility Determination
- Eligibility Determination and Admission
- Admission and First Treatment Episode¹²

Cohort:

- Annual Admission (Admission Report)

Data Required:

- Date of Arrest
- Date of Referral for Screening
- Date of Eligibility Determination
- Date of Program Admission
- Date of First Treatment Episode

Purpose: Research indicates that effectiveness of treatment and long-term adjustment is linked to swiftness of entry to treatment. Programs with shorter processing times experience greater reductions in recidivism. Improved outcomes are achieved when the processing time between arrest and program admission is less than 50 days. This measure provides programs with insight into the efficiency of their referral and admission processes.

Sources: Carey, Mackin and Finigan, 2012
Rempel et al., 2003

⁸ The Processing and Admission Measures are based on admission cohorts. However, it may be beneficial in some instances to generate these measures based on discharge cohorts to assist with the interpretation of other performance measures that are based on discharge cohorts.

⁹ Processing times may be impacted by whether a court is pre- or post-adjudication, takes ATR (Alternative to Revocation) admissions, etc.

¹⁰ Note that the “triggering event” in ATR cases and any cases being referred for probation or parole violations should be the date of the violation, not the original arrest date.

¹¹ Note that the Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards (2014), specify that

¹² First Treatment Episode refers to the first drug court or hybrid court initiated substance abuse treatment episode.

USER'S NOTE:

Processing time can be calculated by simply subtracting the date of the initial event from the date of the subsequent event. This calculation can be applied to all four indicators of processing time.

$$\textit{Processing Time Between Arrest and Referral} = \textit{Date of Referral} - \textit{Date of Arrest}$$

The performance measure is the average processing time for all participants, which can be calculated with the following formula.

$$\textit{Average Processing Time Between Arrest and Referral} = \frac{\textit{Total Processing Time for All Participants}}{\textit{\# of Participants}}$$

Detailed calculations for time between all processing events are available on page [B-25](#).

6. SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

Definition: The percentage of participants who fall into different criminal risk/criminogenic need categories using a validated risk-needs tool. This is calculated by totaling the number of participants in each category of risk and need and dividing by the total number of participants.

Cohort:

- Annual Admission (Admission Report)

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Risk and Needs Assessment Results

Purpose: Research has shown that drug courts that target high risk, high needs participants have produced optimal outcomes in terms of cost savings and reduction in recidivism. Using standardized tools to screen and assess participants is critical to target the right participants and to provide appropriate treatment to participants. Risk/needs assessment tools such as COMPAS or the LSI-R are used to identify criminal risk and criminogenic needs of participants and to classify the participants as low, medium, and high risk and low, medium, and high need. This measure allows programs to examine the populations served and consider whether the appropriate participants are being targeted.

The table below displays an example of how programs will report this data. The sample provided below is based upon a typical drug court that admits approximately 40 participants per year. The number represents the actual number of participants (or frequencies) that fall into each category of risk and need with the percentage of the cohort listed below the number in parentheses.

		Criminogenic Risk		
		High	Medium	Low
Criminogenic Need	High	22 (55%)	6 (15%)	2 (5%)
	Medium	3 (8%)	4 (10%)	1 (3%)
	Low	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Sources: Andrews and Bonta, 2010
Marlowe, 2012

USER'S NOTE:

Percentage of participants who are in the low risk, low need category can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \% \text{ of Participants} \\ \text{who are LR, LN} \end{array} = \frac{\begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of Participants who are LR, LN} \\ \text{Total \# of Participants} \end{array}}{\text{Total \# of Participants}} * 100$$

This formula can be adjusted for every category of risk and need, as outlined above. Detailed calculations for this measure can be found on page [B-28](#).

7. DISCHARGE TYPE

Definition: The percentage of participants discharged from the program through *graduation, termination, or other means.*¹³ Additionally, programs should calculate the percentage of participants that remain active at the time of reporting.

Indicators are the percentage of participants that fall into the following categories:

- *Graduation*
- *Termination*
- *Voluntary Withdrawal*
- *Administrative Discharge*
- *Active*

Purpose: Program retention is one of the key predictors of positive post-treatment outcome. Retention is an accountability measure because the longer participants are engaged in the program and treatment, the better their outcomes after leaving the program. Research has indicated that those who graduate from drug court treatment programs are significantly less likely to recidivate than those discharged by other means.

Sources: Belenko, 1998
Cheesman et al., 2012
Heck, 2006
Rempel et al., 2003

Cohort:

- Annual Admission (Admission Report)

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge

USER'S NOTE:

Discharge type can be calculated by applying the following formula to each type of discharge. Graduation is the type of discharge used in this example.

$$\% \text{ Graduated} = \frac{\# \text{ of Participants who were Discharged by Graduation}}{\# \text{ of Participants}} * 100$$

Detailed calculations can be found on page [B-30](#). Programs should additionally track the types or reasons for discharge.

¹³ The final numbers for discharge type will be reflected only when all members of the admission cohort have been discharged from the program, leaving 0% in the active category.

8. AVERAGE LENGTH-OF-STAY

Definition: The average length of time (days) participating in drug court, measured from admission to discharge and reported by type of discharge (e.g., graduation, termination, or other). Ideally, this time interval will exclude any time that a participant was not an active participant because of bench warrants and non-drug court related jail time. When a participant absconds (defined by the Wisconsin Department of Correction as absent 30 or more days)¹⁴, the participant is considered to be in “inactive” status since they are not participating actively in drug court. Ideally, the time in inactive status should be deducted from the participant’s overall length of stay in the program.

Cohort:

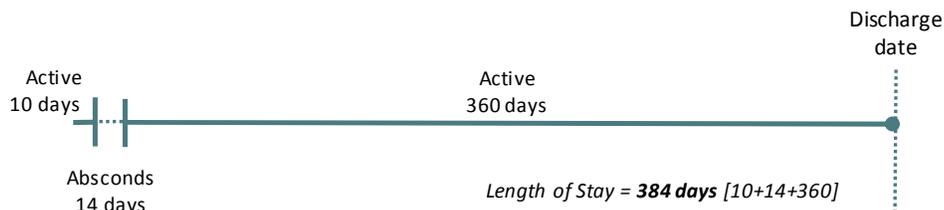
- Annual Admission (Admission Report)

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Number of Days Inactive during Program

Figure 1: Calculating length of stay, examples
Participant absconds for...

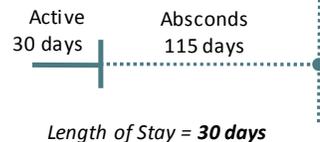
a) < 30 days



b) ≥ 30 days and reenters drug court



c) ≥ 30 days and is terminated



¹⁴ See Appendix E for full definition of Abscond Status.

Purpose: Drug court participants must stay in treatment long enough to realize an effect. Research indicates that three months of drug treatment may be the minimal threshold for detecting dose-response effects, 6 to 12 months may be the threshold for clinically meaningful reductions in drug use, and 12 months of drug treatment appears to be the "median point" on the dose-response curve: e.g., approximately 50 percent of clients who complete 12 months or more of drug abuse treatment remain abstinent for an additional year following completion of treatment. Longer retention not only indicates success in treatment but also predicts future success in the form of lower rates of post-treatment drug use and re-offending.

Sources: Marlowe, DeMatteo, and Festinger, 2003
Cissner and Rempel, 2005

USER'S NOTE:

Length of stay is a calculation of the number of days active in the program. It can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Length of stay} = [(Discharge Date - Admission Date) + 1] - \# \text{ of Days Inactive}$$

The Average Length of Stay can be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Average Length of Stay} = \frac{\text{Sum of Length of Stay}}{\# \text{ of Participants}}$$

This calculation represents the average length of stay for the entire cohort. It will be adjusted for participants who graduated and those who were terminated from the program. Detailed calculations for programming purposes can be found on page [B-31](#).

Dosage Measures

9. SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

Definition: This performance measure has three indicators which can be defined as follows: 1) the average number of sanctions administered to participants, 2) the average number of incentives administered to participants, and 3) the ratio of average incentives to average sanctions¹⁵. Each indicator should be calculated by discharge type (graduation, termination, and other).

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Date of Sanction
- Date of Incentive

Purpose: The use of sanctions and incentives is important to increasing effectiveness of treatment and reducing recidivism and cost. Using sanctions and incentives in combination improves outcomes over using either independently. While controlled scientific studies are lacking, there is some evidence indicating that incentives should be used more often than sanctions or that they should at least be used at the same frequency. This measure can be used to examine both the extent to which the program uses sanctions and incentives and the application of one relative to the other.

The following table lists the sanctions and incentives that should be tracked and calculated as a part of this measure. It is not an exhaustive list; please see the User’s Notes section for more details.

Sanctions	Incentives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incarceration• Electronic monitoring• Increased court reporting• Impose curfew• Community service• Phase demotion• Late in docket• Reset sobriety date• Essay/Treatment assignment• Verbal reprimand from Judge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phase advancement• Removal of curfew• Later curfew• “Get out of court” pass• Reduced court attendance• Called early on court docket• Gift card• Fishbowl draw• Certificate of recognition• Medallion/Small token• Verbal recognition from the judge

Sources: Gendreau, 1996
Marlowe, 2012
Marlowe and Kirby, 1999
Woodahl et al., 2011

¹⁵ The ratio is calculated after averaging the number of incentives and sanctions. For evaluation purposes, programs should additionally consider the distribution of incentives to sanctions at the individual level.

USER'S NOTE:

Average number of sanctions during program participation can be calculated using the following formula. The same formula can be used to calculate the average number of incentives during program participation.

$$\text{Average \# of Sanctions} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Sanctions Received by All Participants}}{\text{\# of Participants}}$$

For detailed calculations, please see page [B-32](#).

The list of sanctions and incentives used to calculate the performance measure is not inclusive of all sanctions and incentives that programs utilize. The performance measure should be calculated on a common set of each for comparison purposes. Programs should, however, collect data on all sanctions and incentives that they utilize for evaluation purposes. Additional data elements necessary for evaluation can be found in Appendix D.

10. TREATMENT SERVICES

Definition: The average number of units of treatment attended by participants, by treatment type and type of discharge (graduation, termination, or other). The treatment services measure examines drug court activities that address criminogenic needs of drug court participants.

Types of treatment services include:

- *Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment*
- *Outpatient Mental Health Treatment*
- *Residential(Inpatient) Treatment (Substance Abuse and Mental Health)*
- *Ancillary Services*¹⁶

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Treatment Service
- Treatment Service Attendance
- Type of Treatment Service
- Date of Ancillary Service
- Type of Ancillary Service
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge

Treatment service units should be based on actual attendance, not just referrals to service. Each session of outpatient service is considered a unit of service. For inpatient treatment, each day should be considered a unit of service.

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

<i>Type of Service</i>	<i>Unit of Count</i>
Outpatient Mental Health Treatment	Sessions/Hours ¹⁷
Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	Sessions/Hours
Residential Mental Health Treatment	Days
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Days

¹⁶ Ancillary services address “criminogenic needs” (Andrews and Bonta, 2010) of drug court participants, other than substance abuse and mental health which are listed separately, given their significance for drug court populations.

¹⁷ Use hours of service if available, otherwise use sessions. Sessions can be converted to hours based on the average amount of time for a typical session of whatever service is being provided.

<i>Ancillary Service</i> ¹⁸	<i>Unit of Count</i>
Medical/dental services	Appointment
Life Skills Class	Session
Parenting Class	Session
Community Support Groups (e.g., AA/NA/12 step)	Meeting

Purpose: Treatment services must be delivered in sufficient dosage to drug court participants to be effective. Research shows, for instance, that 200 hours of group treatment for high risk, high needs participants increases treatment effectiveness and reduces recidivism. Examining the totals by discharge type allows the court to explore differences between those who complete the program and those who do not complete the program, which controls for some differences in length of stay between the groups. In addition to being helpful in determining dosage as a performance measure, tracking units of service is critical because it: allows researchers to determine which services affect clients in a positive way; helps programs to identify service gaps; and serves as a means to conduct cost-benefit analysis in the future.

Sources: Heck, 2006
Sperber, Latessa, and Makarios, 2013

USER'S NOTE:

Units of outpatient services can be calculated for Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse treatment using the following formula.

$$\text{Average \# of Treatment Sessions} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Sessions Attended by Participants}}{\text{\# of Participants Receiving that Type of Treatment}}$$

Units of Residential services can be calculated for residential treatment using the following formula.

$$\text{Average \# of Days in Residential Treatment} = \frac{\text{Sum of \# of Days for all Participants}}{\text{\# of Participants Receiving Residential Treatment}}$$

Detailed calculation for all units of service measures can be found on page B-35. Outpatient substance abuse treatment and outpatient mental health treatment are additionally disaggregated by risk level.

Programs should include treatment and program curricula that address criminogenic needs and risk factors for evaluation reasons.

¹⁸ This list of ancillary services was identified by the project advisory committee. Consideration should be given to including additional services that are widely used by drug and hybrid courts such as cognitive behavioral treatment programs (e.g., “Thinking for a Change.”).

11. FREQUENCY OF STATUS HEARINGS

Definition: The average number of status hearings attended by participant per month during each quarter of program participation, by type of discharge.

Purpose: Research indicates that programs which have status hearings at least two times per month during the first quarter of participation have greater reductions in recidivism. This measure allows programs to monitor the monthly frequency of status hearings during program participation by quarter.

Sources: Carey, Mackin, and Finigan, 2012

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Status Hearing
- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge

USER'S NOTE:

Frequency of Status Hearings is calculated for each participant. The following formulas can be used to calculate the average frequency of status hearings for the entire discharge cohort and can be adjusted to calculate the Frequency of Status Hearings in each quarter. First calculate the number of status hearings per month per participant.

$$\text{\# of Status Hearings per Month per Participant} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Status Hearings Attended by Participant}}{\text{\# of Months in Program}}$$

Then average the number of status hearings per month per participant over the discharge cohort.

$$\text{\# of Status Hearings per Month} = \frac{\text{Sum of \# of Status Hearings per Month per Participant}}{\text{\# of Participants}}$$

The detailed calculations for Frequency of Status Hearings by quarter can be found on page [B-48](#).

12. FREQUENCY OF SUPERVISION CONTACTS

Definition: The average number of face-to-face supervision contacts per month, by type (e.g., home, or office), per participant. Only contacts for supervision purposes should be included in this measure. These indicators should be disaggregated by the participant’s quarter in the program to account for variation in supervision throughout participation in the program.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Supervision Contact
- Type of Supervision Contact
- Type of Program Discharge

Purpose: Supervision is an important design feature of drug court. The intention of supervision is to ensure public safety and hold participants accountable to the program requirements. Research indicates that supervision should be based upon risk and needs assessments to better target participants’ criminogenic needs. This is a measure of the level of supervision provided to participants.

Sources: Bonta et al., 2008

USER’S NOTE:

Supervision contacts can be made by any team member responsible for supervising compliance with the program (e.g., probation officer, case manager). Frequency of Supervision Contacts is calculated for each participant. The following steps should be used to calculate the average frequency of supervision contacts for the entire discharge cohort and can be adjusted to calculate the Frequency of Supervision Contacts in each quarter. First calculate the number of supervision contacts per month per participant.

$$\text{\# of Supervision Contacts per Month per Participant} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Contacts made by Participant}}{\text{\# of Months in Program}}$$

Then average the number of supervision contacts per month per participant over the discharge cohort.

$$\text{\# of Supervision Contacts per Month} = \frac{\text{Sum of \# of Contacts per Month per Participant}}{\text{\# of Participants}}$$

The detailed calculations for Frequency of Supervision Contacts by quarter can be found on page [B-49](#).

13. FREQUENCY OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTS

Definition: The frequency of drug and alcohol tests is measured as the average number of attended drug and the average number of attended alcohol tests conducted weekly. This measure will be reported out by type of test (e.g., drug tests, alcohol test). This performance measure should be calculated based upon participant's quarter in program.

Purpose: Drug and alcohol testing is a critical element of drug court. Research indicates that the most effective and cost efficient drug court programs test participants randomly two times per week. The frequency of drug and alcohol testing measure allows programs to make adjustments to the drug and alcohol testing policy to increase effectiveness in outcomes and cost savings.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Drug Test
- Date of Alcohol Test
- Date of Program Admission
- Date of Program Discharge

Sources: Carey, Mackin, and Finigan, 2012

USER'S NOTE:

Frequency of Drug Testing can be calculated by utilizing the following formulas.

$$\text{Frequency of Drug Tests per Participant} = \frac{\# \text{ Drug Tests for each Participant}}{\# \text{ of Weeks in Program}}$$

Average Frequency of Drug Tests per Participant across the discharge cohort.

$$\text{Frequency of Drug Tests} = \frac{\text{Sum of Frequency of Drug Tests per Participant}}{\# \text{ of Participants}}$$

These calculations can be adjusted for each quarter of participation. This can also be reported out for the frequency of alcohol testing. Detailed calculations can be found on page [B-50](#).

Perceived Procedural Fairness Measure

14. PERCEIVED PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

Definition: Procedural fairness refers to the participant's perception of decision-making during program participation. There are five indicators that examine perceptions of the judge, treatment, case manager, probation, and the court, generally. The measure is the composite score for all items within each domain (judge, treatment, case manager, probation, and court) based upon survey responses of active program participants. Scores are calculated for all active participants by phase at a consistent point in time during the year, on an annual basis.

Cohort:

- Active Participants

Data Required:

- Participant's Phase
- Survey Question Scores

Purpose: Procedural fairness has been broadly linked with legal compliance, willingness to accept unfavorable decisions, and legitimacy. The measurement of procedural fairness includes a survey of participants regarding their perceptions of the drug court judge, probation officer, case manager, treatment staff, and overall court.¹⁹ Participants are administered a survey of Likert scale questions one time per year (survey can be administered for a period of two to three weeks during court appearances or probation officer contacts to get maximum participation). The questions included on this survey focus on participants' perceptions of the opportunity to be heard, fairness of treatment, respect, and neutrality of decisions. The results reflect the typical participant's perception of how fairly program staff treated them during program participation.

It is extremely important that the survey be administered and results compiled in such a way that survey responses are not able to be connected to specific participants. This is to ensure that participants will respond honestly and that their responses will not be used against them by program staff. Participants will need to be reassured on this issue. To this end it is also important that the demographic information supplied by participants taking the survey not be used by staff to identify individual participants.

Sources: Rottman, 2007
Ostrom and Hanson, 2010
Tyler, 2006, 2003

¹⁹ Additional categories of drug court team members may be added or modified to ensure various court configurations are covered by the instrument.

USER’S NOTE:

Participants are asked to answer six (6) questions each about the judge, case manager, probation, treatment staff, and the court, generally. The performance measure is the average score in each domain. This can be calculated as follows for each domain:

$$\textit{Participant's Perception of Judge} = \textit{Score for question 1} + \textit{Score for question 2 ...} + \textit{Score for question 6}$$

$$\textit{Average Perception of Judge} = \frac{\textit{Sum of Participants' Perceptions of Judge}}{\textit{Total \# of Participants Completing the Survey}}$$

This calculation can also be used to examine differences by phase in program. Detailed calculations for participants by phase can be found on page [B-51](#).

For more detailed instructions about how to implement and score the survey please see Appendix F.

Social Functioning Measures

15. IMPROVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Definition: The percentage of participants with an improvement in employment status, by type of discharge. Improvement in employment status is defined as the positive difference between a participant's employment status at the time of admission and their status at the time of discharge (as a y/n), by change in the following categories:²⁰

- *Unemployed to Part-time*
- *Unemployed to Full-time*
- *Unemployed to Seasonal*
- *Part-time to Full-time*

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Employment Status at Program Admission
- Employment Status at Program Discharge

Participants who fall into the categories of unable to work due to a disability, full-time students, stay-at-home parents and retirees at any point during their program participation should be excluded from the count of those participants expected to be employed.

Purpose: Employment reduces rates of relapse in substance abuse, as well as recidivism rates of participants. Participants who are employed are engaging in pro-social activities and have a higher income, which makes them less likely to engage in drug use and criminal behavior. Additionally, employment requirements significantly increase the cost-effectiveness of the drug court program. This measure allows programs to examine the extent to which participants' employment needs are being met during program participation and can indicate to the program if there is a gap in employment services.

Sources: Carey, Mackin, Finigan 2012
Peters et al., 1999
McLellan et al., 1994

USER'S NOTE:

Improvement in Employment Status can be measured by using the following formula:

$$\text{Improvement in Employment Status} = \frac{\# \text{ of Participants with an Improvement in Employment}}{\# \text{ of Participants Expected to be Employed}} * 100$$

Detailed calculations for Improvement in Employment Status can be found on page [B-53](#).

²⁰ This measure accounts only for positive change in employment status from admission to discharge. It does not capture the change in participants' employment if they are admitted to the program employed and lose employment during participation or instability in employment during program participation.

16. IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Definition: The percentage of participants who gain a high school diploma or its equivalency during program participation or who were actively pursuing one of these at discharge, by type of program discharge.

Purpose: Completion of an educational or vocational program increases participants' stability in employment and reduces recidivism rates. Engagement in education increases participants' involvement in pro-social behaviors and reduces likelihood of relapse or participation in criminal behavior. This measure can inform programs as to the linkage of participants to educational resources.

Sources: Belenko, 2006
Hull et al., 2000

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Education Level at Program Admission
- Education Level at Program Discharge

USER'S NOTE:

Improvement in Educational Status can be calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{Improvement in Educational Status} = \frac{\# \text{ who earned GED or HS Diploma during Participation or who were actively pursuing one at Discharge}}{\# \text{ without GED or HS Diploma at Admission}} * 100$$

For detailed calculations, please see page [B-55](#).

17. IMPROVEMENT IN RESIDENCY STATUS

Definition: The percent of participants with an improvement in residency, defined as movement from unstable to stable residency status, between program admission and program discharge. Programs will assess the stability of a participant’s residence at program admission and at program discharge pursuant to Pathway’s Housing First ²¹definition. A stable housing situation is “private housing in which the individual has their own space, is not at risk of being kicked out and wants to be there.” The measure will examine the improvement in residency status from program admission to discharge for those with unstable housing at program admission and calculating an improvement (as a y/n) at the time of discharge by type of program discharge.

Cohort:

- Annual Discharge

Data Required:

- Date of Program Discharge
- Type of Program Discharge
- Stability of Housing, at Program Admission
- Stability of Housing, at Program Admission

Purpose: Housing is identified as an important need of those with substance abuse disorders. Measuring change in housing status provides programs with an important indicator of how well the program meets offenders’ needs and can help identify potential gaps in services.

Sources: Wenzel et al., 2001

USER’S NOTE:

Improvement in Residency Status can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Improvement in Residency Status} = \frac{\text{of Participants with Improvement in Residency at Discharge}}{\text{\# of Participants in Unstable Housing at Admission}} * 100$$

Detailed calculations can be found on page [B-56](#).

²¹ <http://nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=365>

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Appendix A
**Performance Targets for Wisconsin Adult and Hybrid
Drug Court Performance Measures**

Performance Targets for Wisconsin Adult and Hybrid Drug Court Performance Measures

The implementation of the Wisconsin Drug and Hybrid Court Performance Measures allows program managers to collect key data about how well their program is performing. The data provide critical feedback to the drug court team on participant outcomes, admission and case processing practices, dosage levels, perceptions of procedural fairness, and improvements in social functioning. To make the performance measures easier to interpret, and ultimately guide efforts to improve the performance of the drug court, a series of empirical referents called *performance targets* were developed. The targets establish a point of comparison for each measure, enabling the drug court team to gauge their performance. For example, how would the team know whether an average processing time measured from arrest to admission is acceptable or requires attention? By providing a point of comparison, the performance targets allow the drug court team to assess critical aspects of their program that are being done well and identify areas that might be in need of improvement, via performance management.²² At the state level, a comparison of aggregate performance data to the performance targets may pinpoint areas where drug court performance can be improved through statewide training initiatives and resource allocation.

The performance targets were designed in three complementary phases. First, NCSC staff reviewed extant research to identify and

Why Performance Targets?

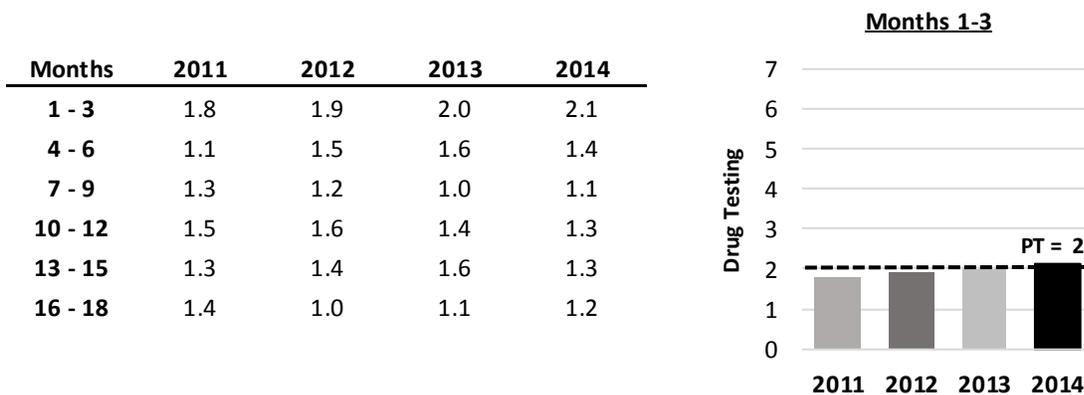
Absent a reference point, it is difficult to assess performance. Imagine a baseball player who over the course of a full season got 200 hits in 600 at bats (1 hit for every 3 at bats). Someone who is unfamiliar with baseball may think that this player, with a batting average of .333, is a very poor hitter. In fact, their expectation might be that a ‘good’ player should get a hit at least 3 out of 4 times (75 percent). On the other hand, aficionados of baseball understand that hitting a round ball, thrown from 60 feet away at speeds upwards of 90 miles per hour, with a round bat is one of the hardest things to do. In fact, the batting average of all major baseball players in 2014 was roughly .250 (a hit every four at bats), with only two players in all of baseball hitting above .333. Hitting in baseball remains one of the few activities where one successful outcome out of every three events is considered high performance.

²² “Performance management” means the practice of public service managers using performance data to help them make decisions so as to continually improve services to their customers (Hatry, 2014)

compile evidence-based or best practices relevant to drug court performance targets (see reference section of Wisconsin Adult Drug and Hybrid Court Performance Measures). For example, research informs us that a minimum of one status review hearing every two weeks in the first phase of program participation leads to reduced recidivism (Carey et al. 2012; Mitchell et al. 2012) and fewer failed drug screens (Marlowe et al. 2007). However, for a majority of the performance measures developed in this report there remains little or no guidance from existing research on defining the performance targets. To compensate for the limited guidance from existing research, NCSC adopted a strategy of using professional judgment from drug court professionals to establish performance targets for measures not informed by research. Thus, in the second phase, NCSC administered a web-based survey to a set of seasoned drug court judges, drug court coordinators, and other key stakeholders. Respondents were asked to provide recommendations for performance targets for each of the performance measures. In the third and final phase, a carefully selected advisory group of drug court judges, coordinators, probation officers, treatment personnel, and other stakeholders convened to review and discuss the existing research and the survey results. At the meeting the committee reached consensus on performance targets for each of the performance measures.

The figure below provides an example of a management report displaying the frequency of drug testing (Measure 13). The table displays the average number of weekly drug tests administered during the course of the program, for discharged participants. Frequencies are displayed quarterly for four recent years (2011 through 2014). For example, in the first quarter (months 1–3) of 2011, drug court participants were tested, on average, 1.8 times per week. The figure below provides a visual illustration of the performance measure data and the performance target—participants should receive at least two weekly drug tests during the first three months of program participation. The display indicates that the drug court conducted fewer weekly drug tests than recommended in 2011 and 2012, but achieved the target in 2013 and 2014.

Frequency of Weekly Drug Tests



The performance targets were designed to support a culture of continuous improvement and were *not* designed to be used for judgmental or punitive purposes. These performance targets provide an initial framework for comparison and are meant to be updated periodically as research emerges and the state gathers performance data. In the absence of research and performance data, many of these targets are based upon ideals that are aspirational and not practically obtainable at this time (e.g., 100% of participants are high risk, high need). As empirical research advances and local data is collected through the CORE reporting system or other means, the targets should be refined to reflect best practices and feasibility. When updating the performance targets, it will be important to remember their utility comes in guiding local programs in their efforts to improve performance and for state-level policy makers to inform the planning of training events, analyze the data across counties and programs, and assist in addressing the needs of the local programs.

This appendix documents the performance targets developed by the advisory group. For each measure, a short description of the performance target is provided, a brief summary of how the target was established, and a few suggestions on what to do if your program does not meet the target are given. The list of suggestions is a starting point if your program does not achieve the target, but are not an exhaustive list of remedies.

Measure 1a: Average Percent Positive Drug Tests

≤10%

What is the measure?

The total percent of all drug tests that return positive

What is the performance target?

Less than or equal to 10% positive drug tests

How was this target established?

Research indicates that relapse is a part of recovery and some positive drug tests are expected in drug court programs. The performance target was set at less than or equal to 10% after consulting both professional experience of the advisory group and multi-site evaluation results.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine drug testing policy and procedures.
- Examine the time period of participation when the positive tests occur.
- Consider programmatic responses (e.g., responses to positive tests).

Measure 1b: Average Percent Positive Drug Tests – Continuous Monitoring

≤10%

What is the measure?

The total percent of days reporting a positive drug test result of all days on continuous monitoring

What is the performance target?

Less than or equal to 10% positive continuous monitoring days

How was this target established?

Research indicates that relapse is a part of recovery and some positive drug tests are expected in drug court programs, particularly in the early phases of the program. The performance target was set at less than or equal to 10% positive drug tests based upon professional experience of the advisory group.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine drug testing policy and procedures.
- Examine the time period of participation when the positive tests occur.
- Consider policy solutions (e.g., responses to positive tests).

Measure 1c: Average Time from Last Positive Drug Test to Program Discharge

≥90 days

What is the measure?

The average number of days prior to program discharge without a positive drug test

What is the performance target?

90 days or more prior to program discharge without a positive drug test (for graduates only)

How was this target established?

Research suggests that programs which require at least 90 days without a positive drug test prior to program discharge are more effective and experience significant reductions in recidivism. The advisory committee developed the performance target based upon this research.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine why participants test positive late in the program.
- Consider policy solutions (e.g., changes to graduation requirements).

Measure 2: In-program Recidivism

<15%

What is the measure?

Percent of participants with at least one criminal charge filed resulting from an offense that occurred while a participant was involved in the drug court program

What is the performance target?

Less than 15%

How was this target established?

The advisory committee considered some single state outcome evaluation results and their own expert opinion to develop the performance target for in-program recidivism.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine the types of offense for which participants are being charged.
- Identify changes in the local criminal justice system that may influence recidivism.
- Consider what programmatic policies may be impacting in-program recidivism, particularly those related to offender supervision.

Measure 3: Post-program Recidivism

≤25%

What is the measure?

Percent of participants convicted of at least one criminal offense committed after program discharge

What is the performance target?

Less than or equal to 25% for three year post-program recidivism rates

How was this target set?

The advisory committee considered results from several impact evaluations and their professional judgment to develop the performance target for post-program recidivism.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine additional information about what types of offenses participants are charged.
- Identify changes in the local criminal justice system that may affect the rate.
- Consider programmatic policies which may impact post-program recidivism rates.
- Consider crime rates in general.
- Examine how the program prepares participants for life after drug court.
- Consider adding an aftercare phase to the program.

Measure 4: Restitution

100%

What is the measure?

Percent of participants in compliance with required restitution plans at program discharge.

What is the performance target?

100% compliance with restitution plans (for graduates only)

How was this target established?

The performance target for restitution was set by the advisory group as an aspirational 100% compliance with restitution plans for graduates.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine additional information about the reason for failure to comply with the restitution plan.
- Consider policy changes to increase compliance.

Measure 5: Processing Times

≤50 days

What is the measure?

The average number of days between milestone events that occur between arrest and admission as well as between admission and the first treatment episode

What is the performance target?

Less than or equal to 50 days between arrest and program admission

How was this target established?

Research on processing times indicates programs that achieve a processing time of less than or equal to 50 days from arrest to program admission are more effective.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Disaggregate the time between arrest and admission into its component times between milestone events: Arrest to referral, referral to eligibility determination, and eligibility determination to admission.
- Use the disaggregated data to identify the source of the delay.
- Work with the source of the delay to reduce the processing time.

Measure 6: Screening and Assessment

HR/HN: 100%

LR/LN: 0%

What is the measure?

The percentage of participants in each category of risk and needs (high, medium, and low)

What is the performance target?

- 100% high risk, high needs participants
- 0% low risk, low needs participants

How was this target established?

Research on criminogenic risk and needs in adult drug courts indicates that the most cost effective programs serve high risk, high need participants and the least cost effective programs serve low risk, low need participants.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine dosage data to determine whether or not the program is responsive to the risk and needs of the population served.
- Consider a strategy to better target high risk, high needs offenders (e.g., work with referral sources to ensure early identification).
- Programs that serve other than high risk, high needs should consider establishing separate programmatic tracks for these offenders.

Measure 7: Discharge Type (Performance target is for the Processing Report)

$\geq 60\%$

What is the measure?

The percentage of participants who leave the drug court through different discharge types

What is the performance target?

Graduation rate of 60% or higher

How was this target established?

Existing research is not clear about the optimal graduation rate. However, multisite evaluations have identified an average graduation rate for adult drug court programs across the country. The advisory committee discussed these national averages and a performance target of 60% was developed.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine discharge data regarding reason for termination.
- Identify any trends over time in types of discharge.
- Examine length of stay by discharge type to pinpoint when terminations are occurring.
- Examine in-program recidivism.
- Examine drug testing results.

Measure 8: Average Length of Stay

≥ 12 months

What is the measure?

The average number of months of participation in drug or hybrid court

What is the performance target?

At least 12 months for graduates

How was this target established?

Research indicates that programs with an average length-of-stay of 12 months are more effective in reducing recidivism and substance abuse than programs that report shorter average durations.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Examine screening and assessment data, treatment dosage data, and program requirements to identify reasons for shorter average program duration.
- Identify any trends over time in average length-of-stay.
- Consider planning a team discussion regarding altering program requirements.

Measure 9: Incentives and Sanctions

≥4 to 1

What is the measure?

The ratio of the average number of incentives to sanctions received by participants during program participation

What is the performance target?

Incentives should outweigh sanctions at least four to one

How was this target established?

Research on the ratio of incentives to sanctions indicates that incentives should outweigh sanctions four to one.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Identify the reason that more incentives are not utilized.
- Consider strategies to increase the use of incentives (e.g., finding resources to provide incentives, providing more positive feedback for compliant behavior).
- Examine the process and guidelines for implementing sanctions and incentives in conjunction with reviewing data on the frequency and type of sanctions imposed and incentives granted

Measure 10: Treatment Services

Low Risk: 100 hours
Moderate Risk: 100–200 hours
High Risk: ≥200 hours

What is the measure?

The average number of hours of different types of treatment services provided to participants

What is the performance target?

For Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment:

- Low Risk: 100 hours
- Moderate Risk: 100–200 hours
- High Risk: ≥200 hours

How was this target established?

Research regarding treatment hours indicates that outpatient substance abuse treatment hours should vary based upon risk level. Low Risk Offenders should receive approximately 100 hours of outpatient substance abuse treatment during program participation. Moderate Risk Offenders should receive approximately 100–200 hours of outpatient substance abuse treatment during program participation. High Risk Offenders should receive 200 hours or more of outpatient substance abuse treatment during program participation.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Consider having discussions with treatment providers to discuss treatment dosage.
- Examine the case planning process to identify ways to provide adequate dosage based upon risk.

Measure 11: Frequency of Status Hearings

≥2

What is the measure?

The average number of status hearings attended per month during program participation

What is the performance target?

Two or more status hearings per month during the first three months of participation⁺

How was this target established?

Research indicates that programs which require one status hearing every two weeks during a participants' initial phase of participation experience lower rates of positive drug tests and larger reductions in recidivism.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Identify the reason that participants are attending less than two status hearings per month during the first three months of participation.
- If the program requires less than one status hearing every two weeks during this period, consider increasing the frequency of required status hearings.
- If the program requires one status hearing every two weeks and participants are failing to appear, consider strategies to increase compliance (e.g., responses to failure to appear).

⁺The measure examines monthly status hearings. The research indicates that status hearings should occur every two weeks during the initial phases of the program. Since some months contain 5 weeks, it is important to note that there are some months in which status hearings should occur more than 2 times per month.

Measure 12: Frequency of Supervision Contacts

≥4

What is the measure?

The average number of monthly supervision contacts with participants during program participation

What is the performance target?

Four or more monthly face-to-face meetings with supervision officers

How was this target established?

Research on supervision contact dosage for adult drug court participants does not provide clear direction on performance targets. The advisory group set a performance target of four monthly face-to-face meetings, based upon expert opinion.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Identify the reason participants do not attend four monthly face-to-face supervision meetings.
- If the program requires less than four monthly face-to-face supervision meetings, consider increasing programmatic requirements.
- If participants are failing to attend supervision meetings, consider strategies to increase compliance (e.g., adjust responses to unexcused absences).

Measure 13: Frequency of Drug Testing

>=2

What is the measure?

The average number of weekly drug and alcohol tests conducted throughout program participation (reported separately).

What is the performance target?

At least two weekly drug tests during the first three months of program participation.

How was this target established?

Research regarding the frequency of drug testing suggests that programs which require testing at least two times per week in the first phase of program participation have lower recidivism rates and greater cost savings than programs that test less frequently. The advisory group developed a performance target, based upon this research, of at least two weekly drug tests during the first three months of program participation. However, keep in mind that the more frequently drug courts test for substance abuse throughout the course of their program, the better their outcomes.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Identify the reason that participants are drug tested less than two times per week, on average.
- If participants are absent from required tests, consider strategies to increase compliance (e.g., policy to increase effectiveness of responses to missed tests).
- If participants are not required to test two times per week, consider changes to the drug testing policy.

Measure 14: Perceived Procedural Fairness

All Responses: >4

What is the measure?

The Procedural Fairness measure examines participants' perceptions of drug court team members. The measure is based on a survey completed by active drug court participants

What is the performance target?

An average score of greater than 4 ("neither disagree or agree") on the questions on the procedural justice survey for each team member included in the survey (e.g., judge, treatment, probation, case manager, overall court). See Appendix F for the scoring of the Procedural Fairness survey.

How was this target established?

There is extensive literature regarding perceptions of procedural fairness and their impact on behavior (e.g., obeying the law). Less is known about the impact of participant's perceptions of procedural fairness in adult drug courts. The advisory group, therefore, established the target based on expert opinion.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Identify what aspect of procedural justice is failing to achieve the target. Are there one or two areas of improvement across all categories, or a more specific issue within one category?
- Consider providing procedural justice training to the entire team or appropriate team members.

Measure 15: Improvement in Employment Status

100

What is the measure?

The percent of participants with an improvement in employment at program discharge, for those who are able to work and were unemployed at the time of program admission

What is the performance target?

100% for graduates

How was this target established?

The advisory committee determined that the performance target for improvement in employment through discussion of expert opinion and consensus.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Consider the overall need for employment in the program. What percentage of your program's participants are already employed at program admission?
- Consider strategies to better connect participants to employment opportunities and training.

Measure 16: Improvement in Educational Status

80

What is the measure?

The percentage of participants, who earn a high school diploma or equivalency during program participation or are actively pursuing one of these at the time of discharge, out of the total who enter the program without a high school diploma or equivalency.

What is the performance target?

80% of graduates who enter the program without a high school diploma or equivalency

How was this target established?

This target was established through discussion of expert opinion and consensus.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Consider the overall need for educational improvement among your participants. Is this a significant area of need for participants in your program?
- Determine if adequate resources are being utilized to assist participants in earning or pursuing their high school diploma or equivalency.
- Identify any untapped resources in your community and consider conducting some outreach.

What is the measure?

The percent of participants who had unstable housing at program admission who have an improvement in residency status at program discharge

What is the performance target?

100% for graduates

How was this target established?

This target was established through discussion of expert opinion and advisory group consensus.

What steps can a program take if it doesn't achieve the target?

- Assess the overall need for housing for participants in your program. Do many participants enter the program in stable housing?
- Consider strengthening community outreach to housing providers.

Appendix B

Performance Measures Specification

Measure 1: Sobriety

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort. Determine the number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 1 applies to all calculations for sobriety measures.

PERCENT (DISCRETE) POSITIVE DRUG TESTS

Tests are recorded by date. It is possible that a participant will have more than one test in a day. To sum the total number of tests, count each unique test.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants who were discharged through:

- Graduation [GRAD]
- Termination [TERM]
- Other means [OTHER]

Step 3: For each participant, sum the number of drug tests in following time periods:

- First three months of participation [DTESTSQ1]
- Second three months of participation [DTESTSQ2]
- Third three months of participation [DTESTSQ3]
- Fourth three months of participation [DTESTSQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months of participation [DTESTSQM]
- Throughout program participants [DTESTS]

Step 4: For each participant, sum the number of positive drug tests in the following time periods:

- First three months of participation [POSDTESTQ1]
- Second three months of participation [POSDTESTQ2]
- Third three months of participant [POSDTESTQ3]
- Fourth three months of participation [POSDTESTQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months of participation [POSDTESTQM]

- Throughout program participation [POSDTEST]

Step 5: For each participant, calculate the percentage of tests which are positive for the timeframes denoted above [PERC_posdtestqn] and [PERC_posdtest]

- **PERC_posdtestqn = (POSDTESTQN / DTESTSQN)*100**
- **PERC_posdtest = (POSDTEST / DTESTS)*100**

Step 6: Calculate the average percentage of positive tests for those who were discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_perc_posdtestqngrad] and AVE_perc_posdtestgrad

- **AVE_perc_posdtestqngrad = [PERC_posdtestqngrad (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestqngrad (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestqngrad (participant n)]/ GRAD**
- **AVE_perc_posdtestgrad = [PERC_posdtestgrad (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestgrad (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestgrad (participant n)]/ GRAD**

Termination: [AVE_perc_posdtestqnterm] and [AVE_perc_posdtestterm]

- **AVE_perc_posdtestqnterm = [PERC_posdtestqnterm (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestqnterm (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestqnterm (participant n)]/ TERM**
- **AVE_perc_posdtestterm = [PERC_posdtestterm (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestterm (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestterm (participant n)]/ TERM**

Other means: [AVE_perc_posdtestqnother] and [AVE_perc_posdtestother]

- **AVE_perc_posdtestqnother = [PERC_posdtestqnother (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestqnother (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestqnother (participant n)]/ OTHER**
- **AVE_perc_posdtestother = [PERC_posdtestother (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestother (participant 2) +....PERC_posdtestother (participant n)]/ OTHER**

PERCENT (DISCRETE) POSITIVE ALCOHOL TESTS

Tests are recorded by date. It is possible that a participant will have more than one test in a day. To sum the total number of tests, count each unique test.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants who were discharged through:

- Graduation [GRAD]
- Termination [TERM]
- Other means [OTHER]

Step 3: For each participant, sum the number of alcohol tests in following time periods:

- First three months of participation [ATESTSQ1]
- Second three months of participation [ATESTSQ2]
- Third three months of participation [ATESTSQ3]
- Fourth three months of participation [ATESTSQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months of participation [ATESTSQN]
- Throughout program participants [ATESTS]

Step 4: For each participant, sum the number of positive alcohol tests in the following time periods:

- First three months of participation [POSATESTQ1]
- Second three months of participation [POSATESTQ2]
- Third three months of participant [POSATESTQ3]
- Fourth three months of participation [POSATESTQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months of participation [POSATESTQN]
- Throughout program participation [POSATEST]

Step 5: For each participant, calculate the percentage of tests which are positive for the timeframes denoted above [PERC_posatestqn] and [PERC_posatest]

- **PERC_posatestqn = (POSATESTQN / ATESTSQN)*100**
- **PERC_posatest = (POSATEST / ATESTS)*100**

Step 6: Calculate the average percentage of positive tests for those who were discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_perc_posatestqngrad] and AVE_perc_posatestgrad

- $AVE_perc_posatestqgrad = [PERC_posatestqgrad (participant 1) + PERC_posatestqgrad (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posatestqgrad (participant n)] / GRAD$
- $AVE_perc_posatestgrad = [PERC_posatestgrad (participant 1) + PERC_posatestgrad (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posatestgrad (participant n)] / GRAD$

Termination: [AVE_perc_posatestqnterm] and [AVE_perc_posatestterm]

- $AVE_perc_posatestqnterm = [PERC_posatestqnterm (participant 1) + PERC_posatestqnterm (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posatestqnterm (participant n)] / TERM$
- $AVE_perc_posdtestterm = [PERC_posdtestterm (participant 1) + PERC_posdtestterm (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posdtestterm (participant n)] / TERM$

Other means: [AVE_perc_posatestqnother] and [AVE_perc_posatestother]

- $AVE_perc_posatestqnother = [PERC_posatestqnother (participant 1) + PERC_posatestqnother (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posatestqnother (participant n)] / OTHER$
- $AVE_perc_posatestother = [PERC_posatestother (participant 1) + PERC_posatestother (participant 2) + \dots + PERC_posatestother (participant n)] / OTHER$

PERCENT OF DAYS WITH POSITIVE CONTINUOUS MONITORING (CM) ALCOHOL TESTS

Tests are recorded by date. It is possible that a participant will have more than one positive incident in a day. To sum the number of positive CM tests, count each day on which at least one positive incident occurred.

Step 2: Determine the number of participants in cohort who were on continuous monitoring during program participation [CMDIS].

Step 3: For each participant who was on continuous monitoring during program participation, sum the number of days on continuous alcohol monitoring [CMDAYS].

- **CMDAYS = Date removed from CM - Date placed on CM**

Step 4: For each participant on continuous monitoring during program participation, sum the number of days on which there was an incidence of positive use of alcohol [POSCM].

- **POSCM = Positive CM test day 1 + Positive CM test day 2+...Positive CM test day *n*.**

Step 5: For each participant, calculate the percentage of days on CM in which there was a positive test [PERC_poscm]

- **PERC_poscm = (POSCM/CMDAYS)*100**

Step 6: Calculate the average percentage of days with positive CM tests for participants who were on continuous monitoring during program participation [AVE_pposcm]

- **AVE_pposcm = Sum of PERC_poscm/ CMDIS**

TIME BETWEEN LAST POSITIVE DRUG TEST AND PROGRAM DISCHARGE

Step 2: Identify the number of participants who were discharged through:

- Graduation [GRAD]
- Termination [TERM]
- Other means [OTHER]

Step 3: For each participant, identify the date of the most recent positive drug test [DPOSDT].

Step 4: For each participant, identify program discharge date [DISDATE].

Step 5: Calculate the number of clean days prior to discharge for each participant [SOBDIS].

- **SOBDIS = DISDATE - DPOSDT**

Step 6: Sum the number of clean days prior to discharge for all participants who were discharged through:

- Graduation [SOBDISGRAD]
- Termination [SOBDISTERM]
- Other means [SOBDISOTHER]

Step 7: Calculate the average number of clean days for those who were discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_sobdisgrad]

- **AVE_sobdisgrad = SOBDISGRAD / GRAD**

Termination [AVE_sobdisterm]

- **AVE_sobdisterm = SOBDISTERM / TERM**

Other means [AVE_sobdisother]

- **AVE_sobdisother =SOBDISOTHER / OTHER**

Measure 2: In-Program Recidivism

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort. Determine the number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify the number of those in the cohort who discharged through:

- Graduation[GRADDIS]
- Termination [TERMDIS]
- Other discharge [OTHERDIS]

Note: Exclude non-OWI traffic violations and other infractions from recidivism calculations.

Step 3: Identify the number of participants who had criminal charges of any type filed for an offense that was committed during program participation [INPCHARGE].²³ Disaggregate by type of discharge:

- Graduation [INPGRAD]
- Termination [INPTERM]
- Other discharge [INPOTHER]

Step 4: Calculate the percentage of those with criminal charges of any type filed during program participation by:

Entire cohort [PERC_inprcharge]

- **PERC_inprcharge = (INPCHARGE / DIS)*100**

Graduation [PERC_inpgrad]

- **PERC_inpgrad = (INPGRAD / GRADDIS)*100**

Termination [PERC_inpterm]

- **PERC_inpterm = (INPTERM / TERMDIS)*100**

Other discharge [PERC_inpothor]

- **PERC_inpothor = (INPOTHER / OTHERDIS)*100**

²³ If offense date is not available, please use arrest date. Always attempt to use the date which is closest in time to the offending behavior. Note that this measure requires tracking an offense that was committed during program participation to determine whether a charge was filed. If a charge was filed, tracking should commence with the date of the offense for which the charge was filed.

Step 5: Identify the number of participants who had charges filed during program participation by type of charge and level of charge, then divide by number of participants in the respective discharge type to calculate percentage of participants in each category and level of offense:

- Graduates with misdemeanor person charges [GINPMPER] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor person charges [PERC_ginpmper]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmper} = (\text{GINPMPER} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony person charges [GINPFPER] and percentage of graduates with felony person charges [PERC_ginpfper]

$$\text{PERC_ginpfper} = (\text{GINPFPER} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor property charges [GINPMPROP] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor property charges [PERC_ginpmprop]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmprop} = (\text{GINPMPROP} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony property charges [GINPFPROP] and percentage of graduates with felony property charges [PERC_ginpfprop]

$$\text{PERC_ginpfprop} = (\text{GINPFPROP} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor drug charges [GINPMDRUG] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor drug charges [PERC_ginpmdrug]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmdrug} = (\text{GINPMDRUG} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony drug charges [GINPFDRUG] and percentage of graduates with felony drug charges [PERC_ginpfdrug]

$$\text{PERC_ginpfdrug} = (\text{GINPFDRUG} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor OWI charges [GINPMOWI] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor OWI charges [PERC_ginpmOWI]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmOWI} = (\text{GINPMOWI} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony OWI charges [GINPFOWI] and percentage of graduates with felony OWI charges [PERC_ginpfOWI]

$$\text{PERC_ginpfOWI} = (\text{GINPFOWI} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor public order charges [GINPMPUBORD] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor public order charges [PERC_ginmpubord]

$$\text{PERC_ginmpubord} = (\text{GINPMPUBORD} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony public order charges [GINFPUBORD] and percentage of graduates with felony public order charges [PERC_ginfpubord]

$$\text{PERC_ginfpubord} = (\text{GINFPUBORD} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor “other” charges [GINPMOTHER] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor “other” charges [PERC_ginpmother]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmother} = (\text{GINPMOTHER} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony “other” charges [GINPFOTHER] and percentage of graduates with felony “other” charges [PERC_ginpfother]

$$\text{PERC_ginpfother} = (\text{GINPFOTHER} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with misdemeanor technical violation charges [GINPMTECH] and percentage of graduates with misdemeanor technical violation charges [PERC_ginpmtech]

$$\text{PERC_ginpmtech} = (\text{GINPMTECH} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Graduates with felony technical violation charges [GINPFTECH] and percentage of graduates with felony technical violation charges [PERC_ginpftech]

$$\text{PERC_ginpftech} = (\text{GINPFTECH} / \text{GRADDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor person charges [DINPMPERS] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor person charges [PERC_dinmpers]

$$\text{PERC_dinmpers} = (\text{DINPMPER} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony person charges [DINPFPER] and percentage of terminations with felony person charges [PERC_dinpfpers]

$$\text{PERC_dinpfper} = (\text{DINPFPER} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor property charges [DINPMPROP] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor property charges [PERC_dinmprop]

$$\text{PERC_dinmprop} = (\text{DINPMPROP} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony property charges [DINPFPROP] and percentage of terminations with felony property charges [PERC_dinpfprop]

$$\text{PERC_dinpfprop} = (\text{DINPFPROP} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor drug charges [DINPMDRUG] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor drug charges [PERC_dinpmdrug]

$$\text{PERC_dinpmdrug} = (\text{DINPMDRUG} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony drug charges [DINPFDRUG] and percentage of terminations with felony drug charges [PERC_dinpfdrug]

$$\text{PERC_dinpfdrug} = (\text{DINPFDRUG} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor OWI charges [DINPMOWI] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor OWI charges [PERC_dinpmOWI]

$$\text{PERC_dinpmOWI} = (\text{DINPMOWI} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony OWI charges [DINPFOWI] and percentage of terminations with felony OWI charges [PERC_dinpfOWI]

$$\text{PERC_dinpfOWI} = (\text{DINPFOWI} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor public order charges [DINPMPUBORD] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor public order charges [PERC_dinmpubord]

$$\text{PERC_dinmpubord} = (\text{DINPMPUBORD} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony public order charges [DINFPUBORD] and percentage of terminations with felony public order charges [PERC_dinfpubord]

$$\text{PERC_dinfpubord} = (\text{DINFPUBORD} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor “other” charges [DINPMOTHER] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor “other” charges [PERC_dinpmother]

$$\text{PERC_dinpmother} = (\text{DINPMOTHER} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony “other” charges [DINPFOTHER] and percentage of terminations with felony “other” charges [PERC_dinpfother]

$$\text{PERC_dinpfother} = (\text{DINPFOTHER} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with misdemeanor technical violation charges [DINPMTECH] and percentage of terminations with misdemeanor technical violation charges [PERC_dinpmtech]

$$\text{PERC_dinpmtech} = (\text{DINPMTECH} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Terminations with felony technical violation charges [DINPFTECH] and percentage of terminations with felony technical violation charges [PERC_dinpftech]

$$\text{PERC_dinpftech} = (\text{DINPFTECH} / \text{DISDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor person charges [OINPMPERS] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor person charges [PERC_oinmpers]

$$\text{PERC_oinmpers} = (\text{OINPMPERS} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony person charges [OINPFPER] and percentage of other discharge with felony person charges [PERC_oinpfper]

$$\text{PERC_oinpfper} = (\text{OINPFPER} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor property charges [OINPMPROP] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor property charges [PERC_oinpmprop]

$$\text{PERC_oinpmprop} = (\text{OINPMPROP} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony property charges [OINPFPROP] and percentage of other discharge with felony property charges [PERC_oinpfprop]

$$\text{PERC_oinpfprop} = (\text{OINPFPROP} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor drug charges [OINPMDRUG] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor drug charges [PERC_oinpmdrug]

$$\text{PERC_oinpmdrug} = (\text{OINPMDRUG} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony drug charges [OINPFDRUG] and percentage of other discharge with felony drug charges [PERC_oinpfdrug]

$$\text{PERC_oinpfdrug} = (\text{OINPFDRUG} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor OWI charges [OINPMOWI] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor OWI charges [PERC_oinpmOWI]

$$\text{PERC_oinpmOWI} = (\text{OINPMOWI} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony OWI charges [OINPFOWI] and percentage of other discharge with felony OWI charges [PERC_oinpfOWI]

$$\text{PERC_oinpfOWI} = (\text{OINPFOWI} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor public order charges [OINPMPUBORD] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor public order charges [PERC_oinmpubord]

$$\text{PERC_oinmpubord} = (\text{OINPMPUBORD} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony public order charges [OINPF PUBORD] and percentage of other discharge with felony public order charges [PERC_oinpfpubord]

$$\text{PERC_oinfpubord} = (\text{OINFPUBORD} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor “other” charges [OINPMOTHER] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor “other” charges [PERC_oinpmother]

$$\text{PERC_oinpmother} = (\text{OINPMOTHER} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony “other” charges [OINPFOTHER] and percentage of other discharge with felony “other” charges [PERC_oinpfother]

$$\text{PERC_oinpfother} = (\text{OINPFOTHER} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with misdemeanor technical violation charges [OINPMTECH] and percentage of other discharge with misdemeanor technical violation charges [PERC_oinpmtech]

$$\text{PERC_oinpmtech} = (\text{OINPMTECH} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

- Other discharge with felony technical violation charges [OINPFTECH] and percentage of other discharge with felony technical violation charges [PERC_oinpftech]

$$\text{PERC_oinpftech} = (\text{OINPFTECH} / \text{OTHERDIS}) * 100$$

Measure 3: Post-Program Recidivism

Step 1: Identify the three²⁴ latest annual discharge cohorts for which at least 179 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged ([DISPPY4], [DISPPY5], and [DISPPY6]), the three latest for whom 364 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged ([DISPPY3], [DISPPY4], [DISPPY5]), the three latest for whom 729 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged ([DISPPY2], [DISPPY3], [DISPPY4]), and the three latest for whom 1,094 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged ([DISPPY1], [DISPPY2], [DISPPY3]). Determine the number of participants in each of these six annual discharge cohorts.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in each of the cohorts who:

- Graduated [GRADDIS].
- Graduated more than 179 days prior to date of report [GRADDIS6MO]
- Graduated more than 364 days prior to date of report [GRADDISY1]
- Graduated more than 729 days prior to date of report [GRADDISY2]
- Graduated more than 1,094 days prior to the date of report [GRADDISY3]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in each of the cohorts who:

- Discharged through termination [TERMDIS].
- Were terminated more than 179 days prior to date of the report [TERMDIS6MO]
- Were terminated more than 364 days prior to date of report [TERMDISY1]
- Were terminated more than 729 days prior to date of report [TERMDISY2]
- Were terminated more than 1,094 days prior to the date of report [TERMDISY3]

Step 4: Identify the number of participants in each of the cohort who:

- Were discharged more than 179 days prior to date of report [DIS6MO]
- Were discharged more than 364 days prior to date of report [DISY1]
- Were discharged more than 729 days prior to date of report [DISY2]

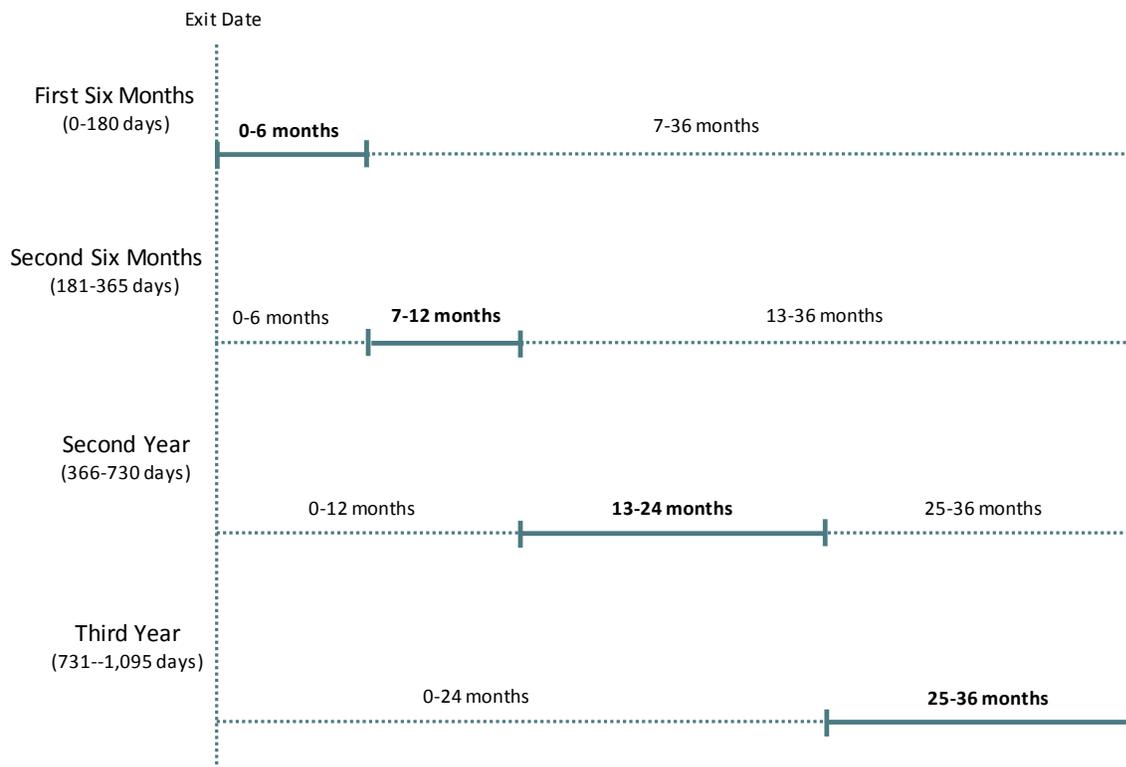
²⁴ At least the three latest discharge cohorts. If possible, additional, earlier discharge cohorts should also be examined to provide an even better historical perspective on recidivism. This holds true for all four of the time-after-discharge intervals examined for this measure

- Were discharged more than 1,094 days prior to the date of the report [DISY3]

Note: Count only the first incident of recidivism for each participant. If a participant is arrested/charged multiple times, count only the arrest/charge closest to program discharge. If a participant receives multiple charges from one incident, count the most serious charge. Traffic violations, other than OWI and other infractions should be excluded. All charges subsequent to the initial recidivism occurrence and lesser charges within that initial recidivism occurrence should be captured in the data but not used in calculations here. The figure on the following page displays the timeframes for calculations used in this measure.

Figure A1: Timeframes for the First Incident of Recidivism

First incident of recidivism following program exit is in the:



TIME OF RECIDIVISM EVENT

Step 4: Include in this calculation only discharge cohorts for which at least 179 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged. Discharge cohorts that contain (former) participants for whom less than 179 days have transpired since their discharge are not included in this calculation. For each of the three latest discharge cohorts that meet this specification, identify the number of participants by discharge type who were convicted of new criminal charges for which the offense date took place in the first six months (0-180 days) after

program participation ended.²⁵ Then calculate percentage of those convicted of new criminal charges by dividing the number of participants in each cohort who were discharged more than 179 days prior to date of report:

Graduates [GRAD6MOPPC]

- **GRAD6MOPPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offense occurring in six months / GRADDIS6MO)*100**

Terminations [TERM6MOPPC]

- **TERM6MOPPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offense occurring in six months / TERMDIS6MO)*100**

All Participants [DIS6MOPPC]

- **DIS6MOPPC = (# convicted of new criminal charges for offense occurring in six months / DIS6MO)**

Step 5: **Include in this calculation only discharge cohorts for which at least 364 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged. Discharge cohorts that contain (former) participants for whom less than 364 days have transpired since their discharge are not included in this calculation.** For each of the three latest discharge cohorts that meet this specification,²⁶ identify the number of participants who were convicted of new criminal charges in which the offense date took place in the second six months (181-365) of the first year after program participation. Then calculate percentage of those convicted of new criminal charges by dividing the number of participants in cohort who were discharged more than 364 days prior to date of report:

Graduates [GRADY1PPC]

- **GRADY1PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year one / GRADDISY1)*100**

Terminations [TERMY1FPPC]

- **TERMY1PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year one / TERMDISY1)*100**

All Participants [DISY1PPC]

²⁵ Note that this measure requires tracking an offense that was committed after program participation to determine whether it ultimately produced a conviction. If a conviction occurred, tracking should commence with the date of the offense that produced the conviction.

²⁶ Note that the cohorts used in Step 5 may differ from those used in Step 4 due to the restriction on which discharge cohorts are eligible for inclusion in each of these calculation. Always use the latest three discharge cohorts that meet specifications in each respective calculation.

- **DISY1PPC = (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year one / DISY1)**

Step 6: **Include in this calculation only discharge cohorts for which at least 730 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged. Discharge cohorts that contain (former) participants for whom less than 730 days have transpired since their discharge are not included in this calculation.** For each of three latest discharge cohorts that meet this specification,²⁷ identify the number of participants who were convicted of new criminal charges in which the offense date took place in the second year (366-730 days) after program participation. Then calculate percentage of those convicted of new criminal charges by dividing the number of participants in cohort who were discharged more than 729 days prior to date of report:

Graduates [GRADY2PPC]

- **GRADY2PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year two / GRADDISY2)*100**

Terminations [TERMY2PPC]

- **TERMY2PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year two / TERMDISY2)*100**

All Participants [DISY2PPC]

- **DISY2PPC = (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year 2 / DISY2)**

Step 7: **Include in this calculation only discharge cohorts for which at least 1,095 days have transpired since all members of the discharge cohort were discharged. Discharge cohorts that contain (former) participants for whom less than 1,095 days have transpired since their discharge are not included in this calculation.** For each of the three latest discharge cohorts that meet this specification,²⁸ identify the number of participants who were convicted of new criminal charges in which the offense date took place in the third year (731-1,095 days) after program participation. Then calculate percentage of those convicted of new criminal charges by dividing the number of participants in cohort who were discharged more than 1,094 days prior to date of report:

Graduates [GRADY3PPC]

- **GRADY3PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year three / GRADDISY3)*100**

²⁷ Note that the cohorts used in Step 6 may differ from those used in Step 5 due to the restriction on which discharge cohorts are eligible for inclusion in each of these calculations. Always use the latest three discharge cohorts that meet specifications in each respective calculation.

²⁸ Note that the cohorts used in Step 7 may differ from those used in Step 6 due to the restriction on which discharge cohorts are eligible for inclusion in each of these calculations. Always use the latest three discharge cohorts that meet specifications in each respective calculation.

Terminations [TERMY3PPC]

- **TERMY3PPC= (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year three / TERMDISY3)*100**

All Participants [DISY3PPC]

- **DISY3PPC = (# convicted of new criminal charges for offenses occurring in year 3 / DISY3)**

TYPE AND LEVEL OF CHARGES FOR RECIDIVISM EVENTS

Note: If the first incident of recidivism includes multiple criminal charges, utilize the most serious charge resulting from the incident.

Step 4: Sum the most serious charge for the first incident of recidivism for all those who were discharged (i.e., number of total participants charged in each time period) from eligible discharge cohorts:

- more than 179 days prior to date of report [CH6MO]
- more than 364 days prior to date of report [CHY1]
- more than 729 days prior to date of report [CHY2]
- more than 1,094 days prior to the date of report [CHY3]

Step 5: Identify the number of participants who committed an offense that occurred during the first six months, the second 6 months, the second year, and the third post program discharge who were convicted of those charges by type of charge and level of charge.

Six-Month Post Program Participation:

- Participants with misdemeanor person convictions [PMPERS6MO]
- Participants with felony person [PFPERS6MO]
- Participants with misdemeanor property convictions [PMPROP6MO]
- Participants with felony property convictions [PFPROP6MO]
- Participants with misdemeanor drug convictions [PMDRUG6MO]
- Participants with felony drug convictions [PFDRUG6MO]
- Participants with misdemeanor OWI convictions [PMOWI6MO]
- Participants with felony OWI convictions [PFOWI6MO]

- Participants with misdemeanor public order convictions [PMPUBORD6MO]
- Participants with felony public order convictions [PF PUBORD6MO]
- Participants with misdemeanor “other” convictions [PMOTHER6MO]
- Participants with felony “other” convictions [PFOTHER6MO]
- Participants with misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PMTECH6MO]
- Participants with felony technical violation convictions [PFTECH6MO]

Months 7-12 Post Program Participation:

- Participants with misdemeanor person convictions [PMPERSY1]
- Participants with felony person [PF PERSY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor property convictions [PMPROPY1]
- Participants with felony property convictions [PF PROPY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor drug convictions [PMDRUGY1]
- Participants with felony drug convictions [PF DRUGY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor OWI convictions [PMOWIY1]
- Participants with felony OWI convictions [PFOWIY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor public order convictions [PMPUBORDY1]
- Participants with felony public order convictions [PF PUBORDY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor “other” convictions [PMOTHERY1]
- Participants with felony “other” convictions [PFOTHERY1]
- Participants with misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PMTECHY1]
- Participants with felony technical violation convictions [PFTECHY1]

Year Two Post-Program Participation

- Participants with misdemeanor person convictions [PMPERSY2]
- Participants with felony person convictions [PF PERSY2]

- Participants with misdemeanor property convictions [PMPROPY2]
- Participants with felony property convictions [PFPROPY2]
- Participants with misdemeanor drug convictions [PMDRUGY2]
- Participants with felony drug convictions [PFDRUGY2]
- Participants with misdemeanor OWI convictions [PMOWIY2]
- Participants with felony OWI convictions [PFOWIY2]
- Participants with misdemeanor public order convictions [PMPUBORDY2]
- Participants with felony public order convictions [PF PUBORDY2]
- Participants with misdemeanor “other” convictions [PMOTHERY2]
- Participants with felony “other” convictions [PFOTHERY2]
- Participants with misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PMTECHY2]
- Participants with felony technical violation convictions [PFTECHY2]

Year Three Post-Program Participation

- Participants with misdemeanor person convictions [PMPERSY3]
- Participants with felony person convictions [PF PERSY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor property convictions [PMPROPY3]
- Participants with felony property convictions [PFPROPY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor drug convictions [PMDRUGY3]
- Participants with felony drug convictions [PFDRUGY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor OWI convictions [PMOWIY3]
- Participants with felony OWI convictions [PFOWIY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor public order convictions [PMPUBORDY3]
- Participants with felony public order convictions [PF PUBORDY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor “other” convictions [PMOTHERY3]

- Participants with felony “other” convictions [PFOTHERY3]
- Participants with misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PMTECHY3]
- Participants with felony technical violation convictions [PFTECHY3]

Step 6: Determine the total number of new first post-program convictions for all time periods [TPCON]

Step 7: Calculate the total number of convictions of first post-program convictions by level and type of charge and the percentage of all convictions for each level and type in the following categories:

- Participants with misdemeanor person convictions [PMPERS] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor person convictions [PERC_pmpers]
 - **$PMPERS = PMPERS6MO + PMPERSY1 + PMPERSY2 + PMPERSY3$**
 - **$PERC_pmpers = (PMPERS / TPCON) * 100$**
- Participants with felony person convictions [PFPERS] percentage of total convictions that are felony person convictions [PERC_pfpers]
 - **$PFPERS = PFPERS6MO + PFPERSY1 + PFPERSY2 + PFPERSY3$**
 - **$PERC_pfpers = (PFPERS / TPCON) * 100$**
- Participants with misdemeanor property convictions [PMPROP] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor property convictions [PERC_pmprop]
 - **$PMPROP = PMPROP6MO + PMPROPY1 + PMPROPY2 + PMPROPY3$**
 - **$PERC_pmprop = (PMPROP / TPCON) * 100$**
- Participants with felony property convictions [PFPROP] and percentage of total convictions that are felony property convictions [PERC_pfprop]
 - **$PFPROP = PFPROP6MO + PFPROPY1 + PFPROPY2 + PFPROPY3$**
 - **$PERC_pfprop = (PFPROP / TPCON) * 100$**
- Participants with misdemeanor drug convictions [PMDRUG] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor drug convictions [PERC_pmdrug]
 - **$PMDRUG = PMDRUG6MO + PMDRUGY1 + PMDRUGY2 + PMDRUGY3$**
 - **$PERC_pmdrug = (PMDRUG / TPCON) * 100$**

- Participants with felony drug convictions [PFDRUG] and percentage of total convictions that are felony drug convictions [PERC_pfdrug]
 - **PFDRUG = PFDRUG6MO + PFDRUGY1 + PFDRUGY2 + PFDRUGY3**
 - **PERC_pfdrug = (PFDRUG / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with misdemeanor OWI convictions [PMOWI] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor OWI convictions [PERC_pmOWI]
 - **PMOWI = PMOWI6MO + PMOWIY1 + PMOWIY2 + PMOWIY3**
 - **PERC_pmOWI = (PMOWI / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with felony OWI convictions [PFOWI] and percentage of total convictions that are felony OWI convictions [PERC_pfOWI]
 - **PFOWI = PFOWI6MO + PFOWIY1 + PFOWIY2 + PFOWIY3**
 - **PERC_pfOWI = (PFOWI / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with misdemeanor public order convictions [PMPUBORD] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor public order convictions [PERC_pmpubord]
 - **PMPUBORD = PMPUBORD6MO + PMPUBORDY1 + PMPUBORDY2 + PMPUBORDY3**
 - **PERC_pmpubord = (PMPUBORD / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with felony public order convictions [PF PUBORD] and percentage of total convictions that are felony public order convictions [PERC_pfpubord]
 - **PF PUBORD = PF PUBORD6MO + PF PUBORDY1 + PF PUBORDY2 + PF PUBORDY3**
 - **PERC_pfpubord = (PF PUBORD / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with misdemeanor “other” convictions [PMOTHER] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor other convictions [PERC_pmother]
 - **PMOTHER = PMOTHER6MO + PMOTHERY1 + PMOTHERY2 + PMOTHERY3**
 - **PERC_pmother = (PMOTHER / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with felony “other” convictions [PFOTHER] and percentage of total convictions that are felony other convictions [PERC_pfother]

- **PFOTHER = PFOTHER6MO + PFOTHERY1 + PFOTHERY2 + PFOTHERY3**
- **PERC_pfother = (PFOTHER / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PMTECH] and percentage of total convictions that are misdemeanor technical violation convictions [PERC_pmtech]
 - **PMTECH = PMTECH6MO + PMTECHY1 + PMTECHY2 + PMTECHY3**
 - **PERC_pmtech = (PMTECH / TPCON)*100**
- Participants with technical violation convictions [PTECH] and percentage of total convictions that are technical violation convictions [PERC_ptech]
 - **PFTECH = PFTECH6MO + PFTECHY1 + PFTECHY2 + PFTECHY3**
 - **PERC_pftech = (PFTECH / TPCON)*100**

Measure 4: Restitution

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in annual discharge cohort who are ordered to pay restitution [RESPLAN].

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in annual discharge cohort who are ordered to pay restitution who were discharged by:

- Graduation [RESGRAD]
- Termination [RESTERM]
- Other Means [RESOTHER]

Step 4: Identify the number of participants who have paid off restitution or are current in payment plan at time of program discharge [CURRESES] who were discharged through:

- Graduation [CURRESEGRAD]
- Termination [CURRESETERM]
- Other Means [CURRESEOTHER]

Step 5: Calculate the percentage of participants who owe restitution at program admission who are current or paid off at program discharge [PERC_currese] by the following program discharge types:

Graduation: [PERC_curresegrad]

- **$PERC_curresegrad = (CURRESEGRAD / RESGRAD) * 100$**

Termination: [PERC_curresesterm]

- **$PERC_curresesterm = (CURRESETERM / RESTERM) * 100$**

Other Means: [PERC_curreseother]

- **$PERC_curreseother = (CURRESEOTHER / RESOTHER) * 100$**

Measure 5: Processing Time Indicators

Step 1: Identify admission and discharge cohorts. The former provide the basis for interpretation of this measure while the latter may be generated to be used with the interpretation of other measures based on discharge cohorts. Determine the number of participants in annual admission cohort [ADMISSION] or discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 1 applies to all of the following indicators.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ARREST AND REFERRAL

Step 2: Calculate the number of days between arrest and referral for each participant.

- **REFERRAL = Referral Date - Arrest Date**

Step 3: Sum REFERRAL for all participants in:

Admission cohort [TOTAL_adreferral]

- **TOTAL_adreferral = REFERRAL (participant 1) + REFERRAL (participant 2) + REFERRAL (participant 3) ... + REFERRAL (participant n)**

Discharge cohort [TOTAL_disreferral]

- **TOTAL_disreferral = REFERRAL (participant 1) + REFERRAL (participant 2) + REFERRAL (participant 3) ... + REFERRAL (participant n)**

Step 4: Calculate average days from arrest to referral for:

Admission cohort [AVE_adarre]

- **AVE_adarre = TOTAL_referral / ADMISSION**

Discharge cohort [AVE_disarre]

- **AVE_disarre = TOTAL_referral / DIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN REFERRAL AND ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Step 2: Calculate the number of days between referral and eligibility determination for each participant [ELIGIBLE].

- **ELIGIBLE = Eligibility Date - Referral Date**

Step 3: Sum ELIGIBLE for all participants in:

Admission cohort [TOTAL_adeligible].

- **TOTAL_adeligible = ELIGIBLE (participant 1) + ELIGIBLE (participant 2) + ELIGIBLE(participant 3)...+ ELIGIBLE(participant n)**

Discharge Cohort [TOTAL_diseligible]

- **TOTAL_diseligible = ELIGIBLE (participant 1) + ELIGIBLE (participant 2) + ELIGIBLE(participant 3)...+ ELIGIBLE(participant n)**

Step 4: Average the number of days between referral and eligibility across participants in:

Admission cohort: [AVE_adeligible]

- **AVE_adeligible = TOTAL_adeligible / ADMISSION**

Discharge cohort: [AVE_diseligible]

- **AVE_diseligible = TOTAL_diseligible / DIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION AND ADMISSION

Step 2: Calculate the number of days between eligibility determination and admission date for each participant [ADMIT].

- **ADMIT=Admission Date - Eligibility Date**

Step 3: Sum ADMIT for all participants in:

Admission cohort: [TOTAL_adadmit].

- **TOTAL_adadmit = ADMIT (participant 1) + ADMIT (participant 2) + ADMIT(participant 3)...+ ADMIT(participant n)**

Discharge cohort: [TOTAL_disadmit].

- **TOTAL_disadmit = ADMIT (participant 1) + ADMIT (participant 2) + ADMIT(participant 3)...+ ADMIT(participant n)**

Step 4: Average the number of days between eligibility determination and admission across the participants in the:

Admission cohort: [AVE_adadmit].

- **AVE_adadmit = TOTAL_adadmit / ADMISSION**

Discharge cohort: [AVE_disadmit].

- **AVE_disadmit = TOTAL_disadmit / DIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ADMISSION AND DATE OF FIRST TREATMENT EPISODE

Step 2: Calculate the number of days between admission date and treatment initiation date for each participant [TREATMENT].

- **TREATMENT= Admission Date – Date of First Treatment Episode**

Step 3: Sum TREATMENT for all participants in:

Admission cohort: [TOTAL_adtreatment].

- **TOTAL_adtreatment = TREATMENT (participant 1)+ TREATMENT (participant 2) + TREATMENT (participant 3) ...+ TREATMENT (participant n)**

Discharge cohort [TOTAL_distreatment].

- **TOTAL_distreatment = TREATMENT (participant 1)+ TREATMENT (participant 2) + TREATMENT (participant 3) ...+ TREATMENT (participant n)**

Step 4: Calculate the average number of days between admission and treatment across participants in the:

Admission cohort: [AVE_adtreatment].

- **AVE_adtreatment= TOTAL_adtreatment / ADMISSION**

Discharge cohort: [AVE_distreatment].

- **AVE_distreatment= TOTAL_distreatment / DIS**

Measure 6: Screening and Assessment

Step 1: Identify admission and discharge cohorts. The former provide the basis for interpretation of this measure while the latter may be generated to be used with the interpretation of other measures based on discharge cohorts. Determine the number of participants in annual admission cohort [ADMISSION] or discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify the number of participants who are:

- High Risk, High Need: [TOTAL_hrhn]
- High Risk, Medium Need: [TOTAL_hrmn]
- High Risk, Low Need: [TOTAL_hrln]
- Medium Risk, High Need: [TOTAL_mrhn]
- Medium Risk, Medium Need: [TOTAL_mrmn]
- Medium Risk, Low Need: [TOTAL_mrln]
- Low Risk, High Need: [TOTAL_lrhn]
- Low Risk, Medium Need: [TOTAL_lrmn]
- Low Risk, Low Need: [TOTAL_lrln]

Step 3: Calculate the percentage of participants in the admission cohort by risk and need category:

Percent High Risk, High Need [PERC_hrhn].

- **$PERC_hrhn = (TOTAL_hrhn / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Percent High Risk, Medium Need [PERC_hrmn].

- **$PERC_hrmn = (TOTAL_hrmn / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Percent High Risk, Low Need [PERC_hrln].

- **$PERC_hrln = (TOTAL_hrln / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Percent Medium Risk, High Need [PERC_mrhn].

- **$PERC_mrhn = (TOTAL_mrhn / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Percent Medium Risk, Medium Need [PERC_mrmn].

- **$PERC_mrmn = (TOTAL_mrmn / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Percent Medium Risk, Low Need [PERC_mrln].

- **PERC_mrln = (TOTAL_mrln / ADMISSION)*100**

Percent Low Risk, High Need [PERC_lrh].

- **PERC_lrh = (TOTAL_lrh / ADMISSION)*100**

Percent Low Risk, Medium Need [PERC_lrm].

- **PERC_lrm = (TOTAL_lrm / ADMISSION)*100**

Percent Low Risk, Low Need [PERC_lrl].

- **PERC_lrl = (TOTAL_lrl / ADMISSION)*100**

Measure 7: Discharge Type

Step 1: Identify admission and discharge cohorts. The former provide the basis for interpretation of this measure while the latter may be generated to be used with the interpretation of other measures based on discharge cohorts. Determine the number of participants in annual admission cohort [ADMISSION] or discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify participants and determine the number of participants in the cohort who:

- Were discharged by graduation [GRADDIS]
- Were discharged by termination [TERMDIS]
- Were discharged by voluntary withdrawal [VOLWITHDIS]
- Were discharged by administrative discharge [ADMINDIS]
- Are still active [ACTIVE]

Step 3: Calculate the percentage of each cohort in the following categories:

Graduation [PERC_graddis]

- **$PERC_graddis = (GRADDIS / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Termination [PERC_termdis]

- **$PERC_termdis = (TERMDIS / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Voluntary Withdrawal [PERC_volwithdis]

- **$PERC_volwithdis = (VOLWITHDIS / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Administrative Discharge [PERC_admindis]

- **$PERC_admindis = (ADMINDIS / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Active [PERC_active]

- **$PERC_active = (ACTIVE / ADMISSION) * 100$**

Measure 8: Length of Stay

Step 1: Identify admission and discharge cohorts. The former provide the basis for interpretation of this measure while the latter may be generated to be used with the interpretation of other measures based on discharge cohorts. Determine the number of participants in annual admission cohort [ADMISSION] or discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify participants and determine the number of participants in the cohort who were discharged through:

- Graduation [GRADDIS]
- Termination [TERMDIS]
- Other means [OTHERDIS]

Step 3: For each participant, calculate number of days in the program by subtracting the admission date from the discharge date. Then, if applicable, subtract number of days a participant was inactive during program participation [LENGTH].

- **LENGTH= [(Discharge Date - Admission Date)+1] - Number of Days Inactive**

Step 4: Sum LENGTH across discharge cohort who were discharged through:

- Graduation: [TOTAL_gradlength]
- Termination: [TOTAL_termlength]
- Other means: [TOTAL_otherlength].

Step 5: Calculate the average length of stay for those who were discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_gradlength]

- **AVE_gradlength = TOTAL_gradlength / GRADDIS**

Termination: [AVE_termlength]

- **AVE_termlength = TOTAL_termlength / TERMDIS**

Other means: [AVE_otherlength]

- **AVE_otherlength = TOTAL_otherlength / OTHERDIS**

Measure 9: Incentives and Sanctions

Step 1: Identify discharge cohort. Determine the number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in the discharge cohort who were discharged through:

- Graduation: [GRAD]
- Termination: [TERM]
- Other means: [OTHER].

To identify the number of sanctions and incentives received by each participant, count the number of rows of data associated with each participant.

Steps 1 and 2 apply to all calculations

AVERAGE INCENTIVES

Step 3: Sum the total number of incentives received by each participant during program participation [INCENTIVE].

Step 4: Sum the number of incentives received by:

- All participants during program participation [TOTAL_incentive]
- Participants who were discharged through graduation [TOTAL_incentivegrad]
- Participants who were discharged through termination [TOTAL_incentiveterm]
- Participants who were discharged through other means [TOTAL_incentiveother]

Step 5: Calculate the average number of incentives per participant across the discharge cohort [AVE_incentive].

- **AVE_incentive = TOTAL_incentive / DIS**

Step 6: Calculate the average number of incentives per participant for participants who discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_incentivegrad]

- **AVE_incentivegrad= TOTAL_incentivegrad / GRAD**

Termination: [AVE_incentiveterm]

- **AVE_incentiveterm= TOTAL_incentiveterm / TERM**

Other means: [AVE_incentiveother]

- **AVE_incentiveother = TOTAL_incentiveother / OTHER**

AVERAGE SANCTIONS

Step 3: Sum the total number of sanctions received by each participant during program participation [SANCTION].

Step 4: Sum the number of sanctions received by:

- All participants during program participation [TOTAL_sanction]
- Participants who were discharged through graduation [TOTAL_sanctiongrad]
- Participants who were discharged through termination [TOTAL_sanctionterm]
- Participants who were discharged through other means [TOTAL_sanctionother]

Step 5: Calculate the average number of sanctions per participant during program participation across the cohort [AVE_sanction].

- **AVE_sanction = TOTAL_sanction / DIS**

Step 6: Calculate the average number of sanctions per participant for participants who were discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_sanctiongrad]

- **AVE_sanctiongrad = TOTAL_sanctiongrad / GRAD**

Termination: [AVE_sanctionterm]

- **AVE_sanctionterm = TOTAL_sanctionterm / TERM**

Other means: [AVE_sanctionother]

- **AVE_sanctionother = TOTAL_sanctionother / OTHER**

RATIO OF INCENTIVES TO SANCTIONS

Step 3: Utilize the average incentives and sanctions from the steps above and identify the lowest common denominator of sanctions and incentives by discharge type: Graduates [LCDgrad]; Terminations [LCDterm]; and Other [LCDother]

Step 4: Calculate the ratio of average incentives to sanctions for participants who were discharged through:

Graduation: [AVE_inc:sancgrad]

- $$\text{AVE_inc:sancgrad} = \left(\frac{\text{AVEincentivegrad}}{\text{LCDgrad}} : \frac{\text{AVEsanctiongrad}}{\text{LCDgrad}} \right)$$

Termination:

- $$\text{AVE_inc:sancterm} = \left(\frac{\text{AVEincentiveterm}}{\text{LCDterm}} : \frac{\text{AVEsanctionterm}}{\text{LCDterm}} \right)$$

Other Discharge

- $$\text{AVE_inc:sancother} = \left(\frac{\text{AVEincentiveother}}{\text{LCDother}} : \frac{\text{AVEsanctionother}}{\text{LCDother}} \right)$$

Measure 10: Treatment Services

Step 1: Identify discharge cohort. Determine the number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in the discharge cohort by risk category who were discharged through:

Graduation [GRAD]

- High Risk [GRADHI]
- Moderate Risk [GRADMOD]
- Low Risk [GRADLOW]

Termination [TERM]

- High Risk [TERMHI]
- Moderate Risk [TERMMOD]
- Low Risk [TERMLOW]

Other means [OTHER]

- High Risk [OTHERHI]
- Moderate Risk [OTHERMOD]
- Low Risk [OTHERLOW]

Steps 1 and 2 apply to all indicators

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT SESSIONS

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who were:

High risk and discharged through:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [GRADHIMHDIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [TERMHIMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [OTHERHIMHDIS]

Moderate risk and discharged through:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [GRADMODMHDIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [TERMMODMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [OTHERMODMHDIS]

Low risk and discharged through:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [GRADLOWMHDIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [TERMLOWMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment during program participation [OTHERLOWMHDIS]

Step 4: Sum total number of mental health treatment units for each participant who were:

High risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [GRADHIMHTREAT]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [TERMHIMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [OTHERHIMHTREAT]

Moderate risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [GRADMODMHTREAT]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [TERMMODMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [OTHERMODMHTREAT]

Low risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [GRADLOWMHTREAT]

- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [TERMLOWMHDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of mental health treatment [OTHERLOWMHTREAT]

Step 5: Sum units of mental health treatment across participants who were:

High risk and discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradhimhtreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termhimhtreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherhimhtreat]

Moderate risk and discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradmodmhtreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termmodmhtreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_othermodmhtreat]

Low risk and discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradlowmhtreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termlowmhtreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherlowmhtreat]

Step 6: Calculate the average number of mental health treatment sessions during program participation for participants who were:

High risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradhimhtreat]

- **AVE_gradhimhtreat = TOTAL_gradhimhtreat / GRADHIMHDIS**

Termination [AVE_termhimhtreat]

- **AVE_termhimhtreat = TOTAL_termhimhtreat / TERMHIMHDIS**

Other means [AVE_otherhimhtreat]:

- **AVE_otherhimhtreat = TOTAL_otherhimhtreat / OTHERHIMHDIS**

Moderate risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradmodmhtreat]

- **AVE_gradmodmhtreat = TOTAL_gradmodmhtreat / GRADMODMHDIS**

Termination [AVE_termmodmhtreat]

- **AVE_termmodmhtreat = TOTAL_termmodmhtreat / TERMMODMHDIS**

Other means [AVE_othermodmhtreat]:

- **AVE_othermodmhtreat = TOTAL_othermodmhtreat / OTHERMODMHDIS**

Low risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradlowmhtreat]

- **AVE_gradlowmhtreat = TOTAL_gradlowmhtreat / GRADLOWMHDIS**

Termination [AVE_termlowmhtreat]

- **AVE_termlowmhtreat = TOTAL_termlowmhtreat / TERMLOWMHDIS**

Other means [AVE_otherlowmhtreat]:

- **AVE_otherlowmhtreat = TOTAL_otherlowmhtreat / OTHERLOWMHDIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SESSIONS

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who were:

High risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [GRADHISADIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [TERMHISADIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [OTHERHISADIS]

Moderate risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [GRADMODSADIS]

- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [TERMMODSADIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [OTHERMODSADIS]

Low risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [GRADLOWSADIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [TERMLOWSADIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment during program participation [OTHERLOWSADIS]

Step 4: Sum total number of substance abuse treatment units for participants who were:

High risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [GRADHISATREAT]
- Discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [TERMHISATREAT]
- Discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [OTHERHISATREAT]

Moderate risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [GRADMODSATREAT]
- Discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [TERMMODSATREAT]
- Discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [OTHERMODSATREAT]

Low risk and:

- Graduated and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [GRADLOWSATREAT]
- Discharged through termination and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [TERMLOWSATREAT]

- Discharged through other means and received at least one unit of substance abuse treatment per participant [OTHERLOWSATREAT]

Step 5: Sum units of substance abuse treatment across those who were:

High risk and were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradhisatreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termhisatreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherhisatreat]

Moderate risk and were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradmodsatreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termmodsatreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_othermodsatreat]

Low risk and were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradlowsatreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termlowsatreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherlowsatreat]

Step 6: Calculate the average number of substance abuse treatment units during program participation for participants who were:

High risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradhisatreat]

- **AVE_gradhisatreat = TOTAL_gradhisatreat / GRADHISADIS**

Termination [AVE_termhisatreat]

- **AVE_termhisatreat = TOTAL_termhisatreat / TERMHISADIS**

Other means [AVE_otherhisatreat]

- **AVE_otherhisatreat = TOTAL_otherhisatreat / OTHERHISADIS**

Moderate risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradmodsatreat]

- **AVE_gradmodsatreat = TOTAL_gradmodsatreat / GRADMODSADIS**

Termination [AVE_termmodsatreat]

- **AVE_termmodsatreat = TOTAL_termmodsatreat / TERMMODSADIS**

Other means [AVE_othermodsatreat]

- **AVE_othermodsatreat = TOTAL_othermodsatreat / OTHERMODSADIS**

Low risk and discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradlowsatreat]

- **AVE_gradlowsatreat = TOTAL_gradlowsatreat / GRADLOWSADIS**

Termination [AVE_termlowsatreat]

- **AVE_termlowsatreat = TOTAL_termlowsatreat / TERMLOWSADIS**

Other means [AVE_otherlowsatreat]

- **AVE_otherlowsatreat = TOTAL_otherlowsatreat / OTHERLOWSADIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF RESIDENTIAL MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and received at least one day of residential mental health treatment during program participation [GRADMHRESIDDIS]
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one day of residential mental health treatment during program [TERMMHRESIDDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one day of residential mental health treatment during program participation [OTHERMHRESIDDIS]

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of days in residential mental health treatment [RESMHTREAT].

If participant has one episode of residential mental health treatment:

- **RESMHTREAT = Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Discharge - Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Admission**

If participant has more than one episode of residential mental health treatment:

- **RESMHTREAT = (Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Discharge 1 - Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Admission 1) + (Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Discharge 2 - Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Admission 2) + (Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Discharge 3- Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Admission 3)...+ (Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Discharge n - Date of Residential Mental Health Treatment Admission n)**

Step 5: Sum RESMHTREAT over those who were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradresmhtreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termresmhtreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherresmhtreat]

Step 6: Calculate the average number of days in residential mental health treatment for those who were discharged through:

Graduation (AVE_gradresmhtreat)

- **AVE_gradresmhtreat = TOTAL_gradresmhtreat / GRADMHRESIDDIS**

Termination (AVE_termresmhtreat).

- **AVE_termresmhtreat = TOTAL_termresmhtreat / TERMMHRESIDDIS**

Other means (AVE_otherresmhtreat).

- **AVE_otherresmhtreat = TOTAL_otherresmhtreat / OTHERMHRESIDDIS**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in the discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and received at least one day of residential substance abuse treatment during program participation [GRADSARESIDDIS].
- Were discharged through termination and received at least one day of residential substance abuse treatment during program [TERMSARESIDDIS]
- Were discharged through other means and received at least one day of residential substance abuse treatment during program participation [OTHERSARESIDDIS].

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of days in residential substance abuse treatment [RESSATREAT].

If participant has one episode of residential substance abuse treatment:

- **RESSATREAT = Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Discharge - Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Admission**

If participant has more than one episode of residential substance abuse treatment:

- **RESSATREAT = (Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Discharge 1 - Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Admission 1) + (Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Discharge 2 - Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Admission 2) + (Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Discharge 3 - Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Admission 3)...+ (Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Discharge n - Date of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Admission n)**

Step 5: Sum RESSATREAT over those who were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradressatreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termressatreat].
- Other means [TOTAL_otherressatreat].

Step 6: Calculate the average number of days in residential substance abuse treatment for those who discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradressatreat]

- **AVE_gradressatreat = TOTAL_gradressatreat / GRADSARESIDDIS**

Termination [AVE_termressatreat]

- **AVE_termressatreat = TOTAL_termressatreat / TERMSARESIDDIS**

Other means [AVE_otherressatreat]

- **AVE_otherressatreat = TOTAL_otherressatreat / OTHERSARESIDDIS**

AVERAGE APPOINTMENTS FOR MEDICAL/DENTAL SERVICES

Medical or dental appointments are tracked by date. Participants may have more than one appointment on a particular date. To sum the number of appointments, count the number of rows of data for medical or dental appointments for each participant.

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and attended at least one appointment for medical or dental treatment during program participation [GRADMEDTREAT]

- Were discharged through termination and attended at least one appointment for medical or dental treatment during program [TERMMEDTREAT]
- Were discharged through other means and attended at least one appointment for medical or dental treatment during program participation [OTHERMEDTREAT]

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of appointments for medical or dental treatment attended [MEDTREAT].

- **MEDTREAT = (Medical or Dental Treatment Appointment 1) + (Medical or Dental Treatment Appointment 2) + (Medical or Dental Treatment Appointment 3)...+ (Medical or Dental Treatment Appointment *n*)**

Step 5: Sum MEDTREAT over those who were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradmedtreat]
- Termination [TOTAL_termmedtreat]
- Other means [TOTAL_othermedtreat]

Step 6: Calculate the average number of appointments for medical or dental treatment for those who were discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradmedtreat]

- **AVE_gradmedtreat = TOTAL_gradmedtreat / GRADMEDTREAT**

Termination [AVE_termmedtreat]

- **AVE_termmedtreat = TOTAL_termmedtreat / TERMMEDTREAT**

Other means [AVE_othermedtreat]

- **AVE_othermedtreat = TOTAL_othermedtreat / OTHERMEDTREAT**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIFE SKILLS CLASSES

Life skills classes are tracked by date. Participants may have more than one class on a particular date. To sum the number of classes, count the number of rows of data for life skills classes which were attended for each participant.

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and attended at least one life skills class during program participation (GRADLIFESKCL)

- Were discharged through termination and attended at least one life skills class during program (TERMLIFESKCL)
- Discharged through other means and attended at least one life skills class during program participation (OTHERLIFESKCL)

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of life skills classes attended (LIFESKCL).

- **LIFESKCL = (Life Skills Class 1) + (Life Skills Class 2) + (Life Skills Class 3)...+ (Life Skills Class n)**

Step 5: Sum LIFESKCL over those who discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradlifeskcl]
- Termination [TOTAL_dislifeskcl]
- Other means [TOTAL_otherlifeskcl].

Step 6: Calculate the average number of life skills classes for those who were discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradlifeskcl]

- **AVE_gradlifeskcl = TOTAL_gradlifeskcl / GRADLIFESKCL**

Termination [AVE_termlifeskcl]

- **AVE_termlifeskcl = TOTAL_termlifeskcl / TERMLIFESKCL**

Other means [AVE_otherlifeskcl]

- **AVE_otherlifeskcl = TOTAL_otherlifeskcl / OTHERLIFESKCL**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARENTING CLASSES

Parenting classes are tracked by date. Participants may have more than one class on a particular date. To sum the number of classes, count the number of rows of data for parenting classes which were attended for each participant.

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and attended at least one parenting class during program participation [GRADPARENTCL]
- Were discharged through termination and attended at least one parenting class during program [TERMPARENTCL]

- Were discharged through other means and attended at least one parenting class during program participation (OTHERPARENTCL)

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of parenting classes attended [PARENTCL]

- **PARENTCL = (Parenting class 1) + (Parenting class 2) + (Parenting class 3)...+ (Parenting class n)**

Step 5: Sum PARENTCL over those who were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradparentcl]
- Termination [TOTAL_termparentcl].
- Other means [TOTAL_otherparentcl].

Step 6: Calculate the average number of parenting classes for those who were discharged through:

Graduation [AVE_gradparentcl]

- **AVE_gradparentcl = TOTAL_gradparentcl / GRADPARENTCL**

Termination [AVE_termparentcl]

- **AVE_termparentcl = TOTAL_termparentcl / TERMPARENTCL**

Other means [AVE_otherparentcl]

- **AVE_otherparentcl = TOTAL_otherparentcl / OTHERPARENTCL**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT GROUP MEETINGS (E.G. AA/NA/12 STEP)

Community support group meetings are tracked by date. Participants may have more than one meeting on a particular date. To sum the number of classes, count the number of rows of data for community support meetings which were attended for each participant.

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in discharge cohort who:

- Graduated and attended at least one community support group meeting during program participation [GRADCOMSUPGP]
- Were discharged through termination and attended at least one community support group meeting during program [TERMCOMSUPGP]

- Were discharged through other means and attended at least one community support group meeting during program participation [OTHERCOMSUPGP]

Step 4: For each participant, calculate the number of community support group meetings attended [COMSUPGP].

- **COMSUPGP = (Community support group meeting 1) + (Community support group meeting 2) + (Community support group meeting 3)...+ (Community support group meeting n)**

Step 5: Sum COMSUPGP over those who were discharged through:

- Graduation [TOTAL_gradcomsupgp]
- Termination [TOTAL_termcomsupgp]
- Other means [TOTAL_othercomsupgp]

Step 6: Calculate the average number of community support group meetings for those who were discharged through:

Graduation (AVE_gradcomsupgp)

- **AVE_gradcomsupgp = TOTAL_gradcomsupgp / GRADCOMSUPGP**

Termination (AVE_termcomsupgp)

- **AVE_termcomsupgp = TOTAL_termcomsupgp / TERMCOMSUPGP**

Other means (AVE_othercomsupgp)

- **AVE_othercomsupgp = TOTAL_othercomsupgp / OTHERCOMSUPGP**

Measure 11: Frequency of Status Hearings

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort. Determine number of participants in an annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: For each participant, determine the number of status hearings attended during the following time periods:

- First three months in program [STHEARQ1]
- Second three months in program [STHEARQ2]
- Third three months in program [STHEARQ3]
- Fourth three months in program [STHEARQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months in program [STHEARQN].
- Entire program participation [STHEAR]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants with observations in each quarter [QN].

Step 4: For each participant, determine the average number of monthly status hearings by quarter [MOSTHEARQN].

- **$MOSTHEARQN = STHEARQN / 3$**

Step 5: Sum MOSTHEARQN across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_mosthearqn].

Step 6: Calculate the average monthly status hearings attended by participants in cohort [AVE_mosthearqn].

- **$AVE_mosthearqn = TOTAL_mosthearqn / QN$**

Step 7: For each participant, determine the average number of monthly status hearings by quarter [MOSTHEAR].

- **$MOSTHEAR = STHEAR / \# \text{ of Months in Program}$**

Step 8: Sum MOSTHEAR across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_mosthear].

Step 9: Calculate the average monthly status hearings attended by participants in cohort [AVE_mosthear].

- **$AVE_mosthear = TOTAL_mosthear / DIS$**

Measure 12: Frequency of Supervision Contacts

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort. Determine number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: For each participant, determine number of supervision contacts made during the following time periods:

- First three months in program [SCONQ1]
- Second three months in program [SCONQ2]
- Third three months in program [SCONQ3]
- Fourth three months in program [SCONQ4]
- Every three month period through participant's final three months in program [SCONQM].
- Entire program participation [SCON]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants with observations in each quarter [QN].

Step 4: For each participant determine the average number of monthly supervision contacts by quarter [MOSCONQN].

- **$MOSCONQN = SCONQN / 3$**

Step 5: Sum MOSCONQN across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_mosconqn].

Step 6: Calculate the average monthly supervision contacts made by participants in cohort [AVE_mosconqn].

- **$AVE_mosconqn = TOTAL_mosconqn / QN$**

Step 7: For each participant in cohort, determine the average number of monthly supervision contacts during program participation.

- **$MOSCON = SCON / \# \text{ of Months in Program}$**

Step 8: Sum MOSCON across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_MOSCON].

Step 9: Calculate the average monthly supervision contacts made by participants in cohort [AVE_MOSCON].

- **$AVE_moscon = TOTAL_moscon / DIS$**

Measure 13: Frequency of Drug and Alcohol Tests

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort. Determine number of participants in annual discharge cohort [DIS].

Step 2: For each participant, determine number of discrete drug and alcohol tests (reported separately) conducted during the following time periods:

- First three months in program [DATESTQ1]
- Second three months in program [DATESTQ2]
- Third three months in program [DATESTQ3]
- Fourth three months in program [DATESTQ4]
- Every three month period through the final three months in program [DATESTQM]
- Entire program participation [DATEST]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants with observations in each quarter [QN].

Step 4: For each participant, determine the average number of weekly drug and alcohol tests conducted by quarter in program [WKDATESTQM].

- **$WKDATESTQM = DATESTQM / \# \text{ of weeks in quarter}$**

Step 5: Sum WKDATESTQM across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_wkdatestqm].

Step 6: Calculate the average number of drug and alcohol tests conducted on participants in cohort [AVE_wkdatestqm].

- **$AVE_wkdatestqm = TOTAL_wkdatestqm / QN$**

Step 7: For each participant, determine the average number of weekly drug and alcohol tests during program participation [WKDATEST].

- **$WKDATEST = DATEST / \# \text{ of weeks in program}$**

Step 8: Sum WKDATEST across participants in discharge cohort [TOTAL_wkdatest].

Step 9: Calculate the average number of weekly drug and alcohol tests conducted on participants in cohort [AVE_wkdatest].

- **$AVE_wkdatest = TOTAL_wkdatest / DIS$**

Measure 14: Perceived Procedural Fairness

Step 1: Identify the number of participants who completed the procedural fairness survey during last survey deployment [ACTIVE].

Step 2: Sum the responses of each participant for:

The judge [PERCEPJUDGE]

- **PERCEPJUDGE = judge response question 1 + judge response question 2 +.....judge response question 6**

Probation [PERCEPPROB]

- **PERCEPPROB = probation response question 1 + probation response question 2 + ... probation response question 6**

Treatment staff [PERCEPTREAT]

- **PERCEPTREAT = treatment response question 1 + treatment response question 2 +... treatment response question 6**

Court in general [PERCEPCOURT]

- **PERCEPCOURT = court response question 1 + court response question 2 + ... court response question 6**

Step 3: Average the responses for each participants for:

The judge [AVE_percepjudge]

- **AVE_percepjudge = PERCEPJUDGE / 6**

Probation [AVE_percepprob]

- **AVE_percepprob = PERCEPPROB / 6**

Treatment staff [AVE_perceptreat]

- **AVE_perceptreat = PERCEPTREAT / 6**

Court in general [AVE_perceptcourt]

- **AVE_perceptcourt = PERCEPCOURT / 6**

Step 4: Sum the average responses of all participants for:

- The judge [TOTAL_percepjudge]

- Probation [TOTAL_percepprob]
- Treatment staff [TOTAL_perceptreat]
- Court in general [TOTAL_percepcourt]

Step 5: Average the responses of all participants for:

The judge [PFJUDGE]

- **PFJUDGE = TOTAL_percepjudge / ACTIVE**

Probation [PFPROB]

- **PFPROB = TOTAL_percepprob / ACTIVE**

Treatment staff [PFTREAT]

- **PFTREAT = TOTAL_perceptreat / ACTIVE**

Court in general [PFCOURT]

- **PFCOURT = TOTAL_percepcourt / ACTIVE**

Measure 15: Improvement in Employment Status

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in annual discharge cohort who are unemployed at program admission who are also expected to be employed [EMPLOY] by type of program discharge:

- Graduation [EMPLOYGRAD]
- Termination [EMPLOYTERM]
- Other Means [EMPLOYOTHER]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants in the following discharge types and employment categories:

Graduates

- Unemployed at program entrance who had part-time employment at program discharge [UNPTGRAD]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [UNFTGRAD]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had seasonal employment at program discharge [UNSEASGRAD]
- Part-time or seasonally employed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [PTFTGRAD]

Terminations:

- Unemployed at program entrance who had part-time employment at program discharge [UNPTTERM]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [UNFTTERM]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had seasonal employment at program discharge [UNSEASTERM]
- Part-time or seasonally employed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [PTFTTERM]

Other Discharges:

- Unemployed at program entrance who had part-time employment at program discharge [UNPTOTHER]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [UNFTOTHER]
- Unemployed at program entrance who had seasonal employment at program discharge [UNSEASOTHER]
- Part-time or seasonally employed at program entrance who had full-time employment at program discharge [PTFTOTHER]

Step 4: Calculate total number of participants with improvement in employment [IMPEMPLOY] by discharge type:

Graduation

- **IMPEMPLOYGRAD= UNPTGRAD + UNFTGRAD + UNSEASGRAD + PTFTGRAD**

Termination

- **IMPEMPLOYTERM= UNPTTERM + UNFTTERM + UNSEASTERM + PTFTTERM**

Other Means

- **IMPEMPLOYOTHER= UNPTOTHER + UNFTOTHER + UNSEASOTHER + PTFTOTHER**

Step 5: Calculate the percentage with an improvement in employment of those expected to be employed [PERC_impemploy] for the following discharge types:

Graduation

- **PERC_impemploygrad = (IMPEMPLOYGRAD / EMPLOYGRAD)*100**

Termination

- **PERC_impemployterm = (IMPEMPLOYTERM / EMPLOYTERM) * 100**

Other means

- **PERC_impemployother = (IMPEMPLOYOTHER / EMPLOYOTHER) * 100**

Measure 16: Improvement in Educational Status

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in annual discharge cohort without a high school diploma, GED, or HSED at program admission [EDUC] by discharge type:

- Graduates [EDUCGRAD]
- Terminations [EDUCTERM]
- Other Means [EDUCOTHER]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants (who did not have a high school diploma, GED, or HSED at program admission) who have earned a GED, HSED, or High School Diploma during program participation [IMPEDUC] or who were actively pursuing one of these at discharge, by type of program discharge:

- Graduates [IMPEDUCGRAD]
- Terminations [IMPEDUCTERM]
- Other Means [IMPEDUCOTHER]

Step 4: Calculate percentage of those with improvement in education [PERC_impeduc] by type of program discharge:

Graduates

- **$PERC_impeducgrad = (IMPEDUCGRAD / EDUCGRAD) * 100$**

Terminations

- **$PERC_impeducterm = (IMPEDUCTERM / EDUCTERM) * 100$**

Other Means

- **$PERC_impeducother = (IMPEDUCOTHER / EDUCOTHER) * 100$**

Measure 17: Improvement in Residency

Step 1: Identify annual discharge cohort.

Step 2: Identify the number of participants in annual discharge cohort with unstable housing at program entrance [HOUS] by program discharge type:

- Graduates [GRADOTHER]
- Terminations [TERMOTHER]
- Other Means [HOUSOTHER]

Step 3: Identify the number of participants who had unstable housing at program admission, who had stable housing at program discharge [IMPHOUS] by program discharge type:

- Graduates [IMPHOUSGRAD]
- Terminations [IMPHOUSTERM]
- Other Means [IMPHOUSOTHER]

Step 4: Calculate the percentage of participants with an improvement in housing during program participation [PERC_imphous] by program discharge type:

Graduates

- **PERC_imphousgrad = (IMPHOUSGRAD / HOUSGRAD)*100**

Terminations

- **PERC_imphousterm = (IMPHOUSTERM / HOUSTERM)*100**

Other Means

- **PERC_imphousother = (IMPHOUSOTHER / HOUSOTHER)*100**

Appendix C
Charge Categories for Criminal Histories/RAP Sheets

The following categorization for criminal records is based upon the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and Black's Law Dictionary. The categorization was developed by the National Center for State Courts for project work specific to problem-solving courts.

Charge Categories for Criminal Histories/RAP Sheets

Person Offenses: refer to offenses against a person defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as those offenses involving force or the threat of force.

Murder	Homicide, non-negligent manslaughter, voluntary homicide
Sex offenses	Forcible intercourse, sodomy, penetration with a foreign object, carnal knowledge of minor, internet sex crimes, pornography, nonviolent or non-forcible sexual assault
Robbery	Unlawful taking of anything of value by force or threat of force; armed, unarmed, and aggravated robbery, car-jacking, armed burglary, armed mugging
Assault	Aggravated assault, aggravated battery, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, simple assault, and other felony or misdemeanor assaults
Other person offense	Vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, kidnapping unlawful imprisonment, hit-and-run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion
Family violence	Spousal or intimate partner assault or battery, spousal or intimate partner abuse, child abuse or neglect, cruelty to a child, reckless endangerment

Property Offenses: refer to property offenses defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as the taking of money or property, or the damage of property, without the use or threat of force against the victims.

Burglary	Any type of entry into a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Breaking and entering.
Larceny/theft	Unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Grand or petty theft or larceny, shoplifting, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud such as thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories
Motor vehicle theft	Auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring an automobile, unauthorized use of a vehicle, possession of a stolen vehicle, larceny or taking of an automobile
Fraud/Forgery	Forging of a driver's license, official seals, notes, money orders, credit or access cards or names of such cards or any other documents with fraudulent intent, uttering a forged instrument, counterfeiting, possession and passing of worthless checks or money orders, possession of false documents or identification,

embezzlement, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, welfare fraud, Medicare fraud, insurance claim fraud, fraud, swindling, stealing a thing of value by deceit, and larceny by check

Other property offense Receiving or buying stolen property, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry for which the interest is unknown

Drug Offenses: refer to drug offenses defined by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug trafficking	Trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, and smuggling of controlled substance
Other drug offenses	Possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations
OWI	Driving Under the Influence

Public Order Offenses: refer to public order offenses akin to the public nuisance defined by *Black’s Law Dictionary* as any unreasonable interference with rights common to all members of community in general and encompasses public health, safety, peace, morals, or convenience.

Weapons	The unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession or use of a deadly weapon or accessory
Driving-related	Driving with a suspended or revoked license, and any other felony in the motor vehicle code. DOES NOT INCLUDE OWI
Other public order	Flight/escape, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel, slander, treason, perjury, prostitution, pandering, bribery, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure and tax law violations

Technical Offense: refers to any other type of offense not otherwise addressed by the categories described above.

Violation of court order	Violation of court order resulting in a new charge (violation of a law, e.g., Failure to register as sex offender). Includes violation of probation/parole/commitment order.
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Other Offense: refers to any other type of offense not otherwise addressed by the categories described above.

Other criminal offense

Appendix D

Data Elements to Track for Evaluation

Data Necessary at Admission:

Participant's Client/Offender ID
Participant's Name
Participant's Date of Birth/Age
Participant's Sex and/or Gender
Participant's Race
Participant's Ethnicity
Participant's Drug(s) of Choice
Age at First Use for Each Drug
Participant's health insurance status and type
Participant's Marital Status
Participant's Level of Education
Participant's Level of Income
Participant's Housing Status
Participant's Employment Status
Number of Months in previous 12 employed legally, full time
Participant's Driver's License Status
Participant's Child Custody Status (# of kids and custody status)
Child Support Owed
Child Support Current
Restitution Owed
Fees Owed, by type
Referral Charge
Referral Charge Arrest Date
Referral Date
Referral Source
Point of Entry in Criminal Justice System
Criminal History (age at first arrest, types and number of prior charges and convictions)
Date of Screening for Legal Eligibility
Outcome of Legal Eligibility Screening
If not eligible, Reason for Ineligibility
Date of Screening for Clinical Eligibility
Outcome of Clinical Eligibility
If not eligible, Reason for Ineligibility
Clinical diagnosis, if applicable
Date of Risk/Needs Screening
Results of Risk/Needs Screening (including individual responses and subscale scores)
Risk Level
Date and Result of any additional assessment
Admission Date

Ongoing Data Collection During Program

Re-Assessment of Risk Level at 6 months, Results and Date
Re-Assessment Results and Date
Dates of phase changes
Type of phase changes

Phase changed to
Phase changed from
Dates of and reasons for inactivity (e.g., absconded, incarcerated for non-drug court related reason)
Drug test dates per participant
Drugs tested per test per participant
Drugs that were negative or positive per test per participant
Type of positive (i.e., residual, dilute, new use, administrative)
Date and type of scheduled court hearing
Attendance at court hearing
Date of sanction
Type of sanction
Reason for sanction
If jail sanction, how many days served
If community service, how many hours
Compliance with sanction
Date of incentive
Type of incentive
Reason for incentive
Treatment initiation date and type
Treatment discharge date
Date of treatment session
Type of treatment session
Outcome of treatment session
Date of supervision contact
Type of supervision contact
Outcome of supervision contact
Placement on SCRAM, GPS, RF monitoring
Date placed on SCRAM, GPS, RF monitoring
Date of any instance of non-compliance with SCRAM, GPS, RF monitoring
Residential Address Change
Residential Address Change Type (Improved, Equal, Worsened)
Employment Start Date
Employment End Date
Employment Type
Child Support Payments (Date and Amount)
Restitution Payment (Date and Amount)
Date of Referral to Ancillary Service(s)
Type of Ancillary Service(s)

Data Necessary at Discharge

Participant's Date of Discharge
Participant's Type of Discharge
If terminated, Reason for Termination
Sentence imposed if terminated
Participant's Marital Status

Participant's Level of Education
Participant's Level of Income
Participant's Employment Status
Participant's Housing Status
Participant's Driver's License Status
Child Custody Status (# of kids and custody status)
Child Support Owed
Child Support Current
Restitution Owed
Restitution Paid
Fees Owed
Days of Continuous Sobriety prior to discharge
Date of Risk Assessment
Risk Level
Any assessments conducted at Program discharge

In-program and Post-Program Recidivism Data

Date(s) of in-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of in-program charge(s)
Level(s) of charge(s) associated with in-program arrest(s)
Type(s) of charge(s) associated with in-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of in-program conviction(s) related to pre-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of conviction(s) related to in-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of post-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of post-program charge(s)
Level(s) of charge(s) associated with post-program arrest(s)
Type(s) of charge(s) associated with post-program arrest(s)
Date(s) of conviction(s) related to post-program arrest(s)
Dates of jail or prison admission and release

Appendix E
State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Definition of Abscond Status

State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Division of Community Corrections

Chapter 9: Absconding

09.01.04 – Apprehension Requests

When INT Sex Offenders, Intensive, and other Enhanced Supervision classification cases have failed to keep a scheduled appointment and cannot be located, the agent will issue an Apprehension Request (DOC-58) within five working days unless staffed with the Unit Supervisor. For other offenders, if the agent is unable to make face-to-face contact with the offender, an apprehension request shall be issued no later than 30 days from the missed appointment.¹

¹ For the full Department of Corrections chapter “Absconding” see: <http://doc.wi.gov/Documents/WEB/COMMUNITYRESOURCES/PROBATIONPAROLE/Chapter%2009%20Absconding.pdf>

Appendix F

Procedural Fairness Survey

Participant Experiences Survey Instructions

The Participant Experiences Survey¹ can be administered by recreating the survey in an online format or can be printed directly from the provided PDF file (“*Participant Experiences Survey Instrument.pdf*”). Responses should be scored in the provided Excel file (“*Participant Experiences Survey Data.xlsx*”). Specific instructions for data entry and interpreting score ranges are below.

Data entry should be as follows:

- “Strongly Agree” = 7
- “Agree” = 6
- “Somewhat Agree” = 5
- “Neither Disagree nor Agree” = 4
- “Somewhat Disagree” = 3
- “Disagree” = 2
- “Strongly Disagree” = 1
- “Not Applicable” = -98

Score ranges for all four sections are as follows:

- Maximum Score = 7
- “High” Score = 6
- “Low” Score = 2
- Minimum Score = 1

¹Measure items were developed by the National Center for State Courts or taken and amended from the following sources:

- Henderson, H., Wells, W., Maguire, E. R., & Gray, J. (2010). Evaluating the measurement properties of procedural justice in a correctional setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 37, 384-399.
- Skeem, J. L., Eno Louden, J., & Polaschek, D. (2007). Assessing relationship quality in mandated community treatment: Blending care with control. *Psychological Assessment*, 19, 397-410.
- Tomkins, A. J., Bornstein, B. H., Herian, M. N., & PytlikZillig, L. M. (2011-2014). Testing a three-stage model of institutional confidence across branches of government. Ongoing research project funded by National Science Foundation (SES-1061635).

Procedural Fairness Survey¹

Thank you for your willingness to complete this survey. We are interested in learning more about your personal experiences with the court staff and services to date. The following four sections specifically target the **judge, probation, treatment staff, and the court generally**. In each section, please consider all of your interactions with the indicated person or persons and indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement listed in the left hand column. For each statement, please select the response option that **best represents your opinion** by placing an **X** in the corresponding box.

Today's Date: _____

What is the name of the court you are involved in?

What is your current phase in the program?

How long have you been in the program? _____ *months*

¹Measure items were developed by the National Center for State Courts or taken and amended from the following sources:

- Henderson, H., Wells, W., Maguire, E. R., & Gray, J. (2010). Evaluating the measurement properties of procedural justice in a correctional setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 37, 384-399.
- Skeem, J. L., Eno Loudon, J., & Polaschek, D. (2007). Assessing relationship quality in mandated community treatment: Blending care with control. *Psychological Assessment*, 19, 397-410.
- Tomkins, A. J., Bornstein, B. H., Herian, M. N., & PytlikZillig, L. M. (2011-2014). Testing a three-stage model of institutional confidence across branches of government. Ongoing research project funded by National Science Foundation (SES-1061635).

<p>Section 1: Your Experiences with the Judge</p> <p>In this section, please consider all of your interactions with the primary judge with whom you have had contact throughout your dealings with the court.</p>	Strongly Agree (7)	Agree (6)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
1. The judge applies rules consistently to everyone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The judge makes me feel comfortable enough to say how I really feel about things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The judge gives me a chance to tell my side of the story.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The judge treats me politely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The judge is knowledgeable about my case.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The judge makes decisions about how to handle my problems in a fair way.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>Section 2: Your Experiences with your Case Manager</p> <p>In this section, please consider all of your interactions with your primary case manager.</p>	Strongly Agree (7)	Agree (6)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
7. My case manager interacts with me in a professional manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I know that my case manager truly wants to help me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. My case manager gives me enough of a chance to say what I want to say.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The way my case manager handles my case is fair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. My case manager treats all of his or her clients equally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. I feel safe enough to be open and honest with my case manager.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 3: Your Experiences with Probation							
In this section, please consider all of your interactions with your primary probation officer.	Strongly Agree (7)	Agree (6)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
13. My probation officer interacts with me in a professional manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. I know that my probation officer truly wants to help me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. My probation officer gives me enough of a chance to say what I want to say.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. The way my probation officer handles my case is fair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. My probation officer treats all of his or her clients equally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. I feel safe enough to be open and honest with my probation officer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 4: Your Experiences with Treatment							
In this section, please consider all of your interactions with your primary treatment provider.	Strongly Agree (7)	Agree (6)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
19. The treatment staff gives me a chance to tell my side of the story.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. I believe the treatment staff is genuinely interested in helping me with my problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. The treatment staff interacts with me in a professional manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. The treatment staff treats all clients equally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. I feel safe enough to be open and honest with treatment staff.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. The way treatment handles my case is fair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Section 5: Your Experiences with the Court in
General**

In this section, please consider all of your interactions with the staff of the court that have not been specifically mentioned above.

	Strongly Agree (7)	Agree (6)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
25. They treat all people and groups equally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. They are fair in their dealings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. They care about me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. They treat me with courtesy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. They listen to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. They are trustworthy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>