

**OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

PURPOSE AREA: GUN COURTS

Grantees are required to select at least one Output measure for each Program Area selected.

#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
1	Amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds awarded for system improvement (Mandatory for System Improvement only)	The amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred source.	A. Funds awarded to program for services	
2	Number and percent of staff trained on gun court procedures	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a gun court. Report the raw number of staff to receive formal training on gun court related topics. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of staff in the pool from which those trained were selected. For example, if 10 staff from a probation department were trained, the total pool would be the staff from the entire probation department.	A. Number of staff trained B. Number of staff C. Percent (A/B)	
3	Number of hours of training on gun court procedures offered	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a gun court. Report the raw number of hours of training offered to staff during the reporting period. Include in-house and external training and any training medium as long as it can be verified that the target staff were aware of the training opportunity and were able to avail themselves of it (e.g., the training was not cost prohibitive or offered at a time that conflicted with other necessary duties). Include training that started during the reporting period even if it did not conclude before the end of the reporting period.	A. Number of hours of training offered	
4	Number and percent of arrests for gun offenses in which a juvenile offender is assessed for participation in the gun court	Measure of program operation level. Appropriate for any gun court program or larger jurisdiction that includes a gun court. Report the raw number of arrests for any type of gun-related offense that results in the juvenile offender being assessed for participation in the gun court. Include face-to-face assessments, review of records, or any other process used to determine appropriateness for gun court participation. The unit of measurement is the case, not the individual youth. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of arrests of juveniles for gun-related offenses.	A. Number of gun court assessments B. Number of gun-related arrests of juveniles C. Percent (A/B)	
5	Number and percent of families of youth charged with gun offenses who are assessed	Measure of program operation level. In part, based on the idea that family participation has an effect on youth outcomes. Appropriate for any gun court program or larger jurisdiction that includes a gun court. Report the raw number of families who have at least one member (other than the offender who is participating in the gun court) assessed through the gun court. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of youth involved in the gun court.	A. Number of families assessed B. Number of youth enrolled in the gun courts C. Percent (A/B)	

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6	Number of agencies involved in the gun court	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty court success is based on providing coordinated services. Appropriate for any gun court program. Report the raw number of agencies or groups with which the gun court (or gun court lead agency) has a formal partnership agreement. Such agreements can take the form of a memorandum of understanding, formal procedures for referrals between the agency and the gun court, or any other document that outlines how the agency will work with the gun court.	A. Number of agencies involved in the gun court	
7	Number of gun court slots	Measure of program scope. Appropriate for any gun court program. Report the number of youth that can participate in the gun court simultaneously.	A. Number of gun court slots	
8	Number of training requests RECEIVED	This measure represents the number of training requests received during the reporting period. Requests can come from individuals or organizations served.	A. Number of training requests received during the reporting period.	
9	Number of technical assistance requests RECEIVED	This measure represents the number of technical assistance requests received during the reporting period. Requests can come from individuals or organizations served.	A. Number of technical assistance requests received during the reporting period	
10	Number of program materials developed during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of program materials that were developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials such as program overviews, client workbooks, lists of local service providers. Do not include program advertisements or administrative forms such as sign-in sheets or client tracking forms. Count the number of pieces developed. Program records are the preferred data source	A. Number of program materials developed	
11	Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period. Planning and training activities include creation of task forces or inter-agency committees, meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, etc. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period	
12	Number of people trained during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of people trained during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of people receiving any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. Include any training from any source or medium received during the reporting period as long as receipt of training can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of people trained	

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13	Percent of those served by training and technical assistance (TTA) who reported implementing an evidence based program and/or practice during or after the TTA.	Number and percent of programs served by TTA that reported implementing an evidence-based program / and or practice during or after the TTA. Evidence based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance use.	A. Number of programs served by TTA that reported using an evidence-based program and / or practice. B. Number of programs served by TTA C. Percent of programs served by TTA that report using an evidence-based program and / or practice (A/B)	
14	Number of program policies changed, improved, or rescinded during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of cross-program or agency policies or procedures changed, improved, or rescinded during the reporting period. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of programs and/or agencies. Include policies that are relevant to the topic area of the program or that affect program operations. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of programs policies changed during the reporting period B. Number of programs policies rescinded during the reporting period	
15	Percent of people exhibiting an increased knowledge of the program area during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of people who exhibit an increased knowledge of the program area after participating in training. Use of pre and posttests is preferred.	A. Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training. B. Number of people trained during the reporting period. C. Percent of people trained who exhibited increased knowledge (A/B)	
16	Percent of organizations reporting improvements in operations based on training and technical assistance (TTA).	The number and percent of organizations reporting improvements in operations as a result of TTA one to six months post-service	A. The number of organizations reporting improvements in operations as a result of TTA one to six months post-service B. The total number of organizations served by TTA during the reporting period C. Percent of organizations reporting improvements (A/B)	
17	Time in days from arrest to enrollment in the gun court	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any gun court program. Report the raw number of calendar days from the arrest of a juvenile offender to his/her first participation in the gun court. For example, this might be the youth/family signing consent to participate, engaging in a gun court assessment, or a meeting between the family and the gun court staff to explain the requirements of the gun court.	A. Number of days from arrest to enrollment	
18	Number of treatment (clinical) slots available to the gun court	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the number of clinical treatment slots to which the gun court can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to residential drug treatment, 15 youth to outpatient mental health services, and 30 youth for physical examinations at any one time, the program would report having 55 slots.	A. Number of clinical treatment slots	

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#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
19	Number of types of treatment (clinical) offered through the gun court	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the number of different types of clinical treatment to which the gun court can refer youth. Include treatment types for which there are an agreement or history of referral, not treatment types that the court can refer to if a need arises. Clinical treatment includes services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	A. Number of types of clinical treatment available	
20	Number of service (non-clinical) slots available to the gun court	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the number of non-clinical service slots to which the gun court can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to life skills training, 15 youth to vocational training, and 30 youth for GED classes, the program would report having 55 slots.	A. Number of non-clinical service slots	
21	Number of types of service offered through the gun court	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the number of different types of non-clinical services to which the gun court can refer youth. Include service types, for which there is an agreement or history of referral, not service types that the court can refer to if a need arises. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, help getting back into school.	A. Number of types of non-clinical services	
22	Number and percent of eligible youth to enter the gun court	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that the system has a responsibility to serve as many eligible youth as possible. Appropriate for any gun court or larger jurisdiction that includes a gun court. Report the raw number of juveniles who actually become enrolled in the gun court. Enrollment may include things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a gun court case specialist, or appearing before a gun court judge. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of juveniles who meet minimal gun court eligibility. For example, if eligibility is based on the commission of a certain group of crimes and 100 youth commit at least one of those crimes, and the gun court enrolls 30 people, the percent would be 30.	A. Number of youth enrolled B. Number of youth eligible C. Percent (A/B)	

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23	Number of judicial contacts per youth per month	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts require strict monitoring of their participants. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the average number of judicial contacts with gun court participants per month. Specifically, take the number of judicial contacts with gun court youth in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month.	A. Number of judicial contacts with youth B. Number of youth enrolled in the gun court C. Number of contacts per youth (A/B)	
24	Number of hours of treatment received per youth participating in the gun court	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of treatment receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the average number of clinical treatment hours received per youth per month. Specifically, take the number of clinical treatment hours that gun court youth receive in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month in clinical treatment, which include services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	A. Average number of hours of clinical treatment received B. Number of youth enrolled in the gun court C. Number of clinical hours per youth (A/B)	
25	Service intensity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of service receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any specialty court (e.g. gun court or drug court). Report the average number of days a non-clinical service was received by number of days enrolled in specialty court across youth. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, or help getting back into school	A. Average number of days of service per youth while enrolled B. Average number of days youth are enrolled C. Percent (A/B)	
26	Number and percent of families of participants to actually participate in at least one recommended service (not including court appearances)	Measure of client accountability. Appropriate for any gun court program. Report the raw number of families with a member enrolled in the gun court to participate in at least one gun court service or treatment. Do not include appearances by family members at court dates or family members who solely drop youth off for their gun court requirements. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of families that have a member enrolled in the gun court.	A. Number of families to participate B. Number of families with a youth enrolled C. Percent (A/B)	
27	Average number of different services and treatments received by youth gun court participants	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the average number of different types of service or clinical treatment received by gun court participants. For example, if a participant received outpatient mental health treatment, transportation services, and literacy counseling, that would count as three services. But, for example, if a participant received medical treatment from two different providers or on two different occasions that would count as one treatment unless the treatment was for different conditions (e.g., a broken leg and a pregnancy).	A. Average number of types of service received per client	

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28	Number of days of youth enrollment in the gun court	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the average number of calendar days that youth enroll in the gun court. Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a gun court case specialist, or appearing before a gun court judge. Include active enrollment, not days on court rolls but where youth cannot be located or are otherwise non-participants (e.g., have moved out of the jurisdiction, but the paperwork to close the case has not been processed).	A. Average number of days of court enrollment per youth	
29	Number and percent of youth to successfully complete treatment/services referred to as part of the gun court	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated gun courts with appropriate resources will have higher rates of treatment/service completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of the treatment and service programs that they enter as part of the gun court. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enter at least one service or treatment through the gun court.	A. Number of youth to successfully complete their treatment/service requirements B. Number of youth enrolled in treatment/service C. Percent (A/B)	
30	Number and percent of youth to successfully complete their gun court requirements	"Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated gun courts with appropriate resources will have higher rates of completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of their gun court requirements (service, treatment, and legal). Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enroll in the gun court. Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a gun court case specialist, or appearing before a gun court judge. "	A. Number of youth to successfully complete their gun court requirements B. Number of youth to exit the gun court C. Percent (A/B)	
31	Cost savings per case	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the average cost in dollars to adjudicate a youth through the gun court subtracted from the average cost for adjudication of equivalent cases by the regular court.	A. Average cost per gun court case B. Average cost per equivalent non-gun court case C. Cost savings (B-A)	
32	Number and percent of court appearances missed by gun court participants	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the raw number of court appearances missed by gun court participants. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of court appearances scheduled.	A. Number of missed court appearances B. Number of appointments C. Percent (a/b)	
33	Number and percent of gun court participants for whom a bench warrant is issued	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any gun court. Report the raw number of gun court participants to be issued a bench warrant. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of gun court participants enrolled during any part of the reporting period.	A. Number of participants issued a bench warrant B. Number of participants C. Percent (A/B)	