

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
TRIBAL JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM (T-JADG)

DRUG COURTS

#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
1	Amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds awarded for system improvement System Improvements Mandatory	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 drug 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 drug court. Report the raw number of staff to receive formal training on drug 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 drug 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 drug 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 youth charged with drug offenses, who are assessed for participation in the drug court	Measure of program operation level. Appropriate for any drug court program, or larger jurisdiction that includes a drug court. Report the raw number of arrests for any type of drug-related offense that results in the juvenile offender being assessed for participation in the drug court. Include face-to-face assessments, review of records, or any other process used to determine appropriateness for drug 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 drug-related offenses.	A. Number of drug court assessments B. Number of drug-related arrests of juveniles C. Percent (a/b)	
5	Number and percent of families of youth charged with drug offenses, who are assessed for participation in the drug court	Measure of program operation level. In part, based on the idea that family participation has an effect on youth outcomes. Appropriate for any drug court program, or larger jurisdiction that includes a drug court. Report the raw number of families who have at least one member (other than the offender who is participating in the drug court) assessed through the drug court. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of youth involved in the drug court.	A. Number of families assessed B. Number of youth enrolled in the drug court C. Percent (a/b)	
6	Number of agencies involved in the drug court	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty court success is based on providing coordinated services. Appropriate for any drug court program. Report the raw number of agencies or groups with which the drug court (or drug 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 drug court, or any other document that outlines how the agency will work with the drug court.	A. Number of agencies enrolled in the drug court	

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7	Number of drug court slots	Measure of program scope. Appropriate for any drug court program. Report the number of youth that can participate in the drug court simultaneously.	A. Number of drug court slots	
8	Time in days from arrest to enrollment in the drug court	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any drug court program. Report the raw number of calendar days from the arrest of a juvenile offender to his/her first participation in the drug court. For example, this might be the youth/family signing consent to participate, engaging in a drug court assessment, or a meeting between the family and the drug court staff to explain the requirements of the drug court.	A. Number of days from arrest to enrollment in the drug court	
9	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.	
10	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	
11	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	
12	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	
13	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	
14	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 abuse.	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)	

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#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Number of programs policies changed during the reporting period B. Number of programs policies rescinded during the reporting period 	
17	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
18	Number of clinical treatment slots available to the drug court (short term)	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 drug court. Report the number of clinical treatment slots to which the drug 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	
19	Number of types of treatment (clinical) offered through the drug court (short term)	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 drug court. Report the number of different types of clinical treatment to which the drug court can refer youth. Include treatment a type for which there is 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 offered through the drug court (short term)	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 drug court. Report the number of non-clinical service slots, to which the drug 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 non-clinical service offered through the drug court (short term)	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 drug court. Report the number of different types of non-clinical services to which the drug 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, or help getting back into school.	A. Number of types of non-clinical services	
22	Frequency of drug testing (short term)	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that drug testing is a tool available to drug courts and can affect youth outcomes and system responses to youth. Report the ratio of number of drugs tests given by the number of days participating in the drug court. For example, if the drug court offered 500 tests and served 30 youth who averaged 120 days of drug court participation, the result would be an average of 17 tests per youth (500/30) or one test per youth every 7 days (120/17).	A. Number of drug tests given B. Number of drug court participants C. Average number of days of drug court participation per youth D. Frequency (c/a/b)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
23	Number and percent of eligible youth to enter the drug court (intermediate term)	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 drug court or larger jurisdiction that includes a drug court. Report the raw number of juveniles who actually become enrolled in the drug court. Enrollment may include things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a drug court case specialist, or appearing before a drug court judge. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of juveniles who meet minimal drug 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 drug court enrolls 30 people, the percent would be 30 percent.	A. Number of youth enrolled B. Number of youth eligible C. Percent (a/b)	
24	Number of judicial contacts per youth participating in the drug court (intermediate term)	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts require strict monitoring of their participants. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the average number of judicial contacts with drug court participants per month. Specifically, take the number of judicial contacts with drug 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 drug court C. Number of contacts per youth (a/b)	
25	Number of hours of treatment received per youth participating in the drug court (intermediate term)	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 drug court. Report the average number of clinical treatment hours received per youth per month. Specifically, take the number of clinical treatment hours that drug court youth receive in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month. 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 hours of clinical treatment received B. Number of youth enrolled in the drug court C. Number of clinical hours per youth (a/b)	
26	Number and percent of youth to test positive for drug use (intermediate term)	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the raw number of youth to receive at least one positive drug test result. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth tested.	A. Number of youth to test positive B. Number of youth enrolled C. Percent (a/b)	
27	Service intensity (intermediate term)	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)	
28	Number of families of participants to actually participate in at least one recommended service (not including court appearances) (intermediate term)	Measure of client accountability. Appropriate for any drug court program. Report the raw number of families with a member enrolled in the drug court to participate in at least one drug court service or treatment. Do not include appearances by family members at court dates or family members who solely drop youth off for their drug court requirements. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of families that have a member enrolled in the drug court.	A. Number of families to participate B. Number of families with a youth enrolled C. Percent (a/b)	

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29	Average number of different services received by youth drug court participants (intermediate term)	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the average number of different types of services or clinical treatment received by drug court participants. For example, if a participant received outpatient mental health treatment, transportation services, and literacy counseling, that would count as three services. But if, for example, 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 services received per client	
30	Number of days of youth enrollment in the drug court (intermediate term)	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the average number of calendar days that youth participate in the drug court. Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a drug court case specialist, or appearing before a drug court judge. Include active enrollment, not days a youth appears on case rolls but cannot be located or is otherwise a non-participant (e.g., the case is closed but the paper work has not yet been processed).	A. Average number of days of court participation per youth	
31	Number and percent of youth to successfully complete treatment/services referred to as part of the drug court (intermediate term)	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated drug courts with appropriate resources will have higher rates of treatment/service completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of the treatment and service programs that they enter as part of the drug court. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enter at least one service or treatment through the drug court.	A. Number of youth to successfully complete their treatment/services requirements B. Number of youth enrolled in treatment/services C. Percent (a/b)	
32	Number and percent of youth to successfully complete their drug court requirements (intermediate term)	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated drug courts with appropriate resources will have higher rates of completion than would poor quality programs. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of their drug court requirements (service, treatment, and legal). Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enroll in the drug court. Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a drug court case specialist, or appearing before a drug court judge.	A. Number of youth to successfully complete their drug court requirements B. Number of youth enrolled in the drug court C. Percent (a/b)	
33	Cost savings per youth (intermediate term)	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the average cost in dollars to adjudicate a youth through the drug court subtracted from the average cost for adjudication of cases by the regular court.	A. Average cost per drug court case B. Average cost per equivalent non-drug court case C. Cost savings (b-a)	
34	Number and percent of court appearances missed by drug court participants (intermediate term)	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the raw number of court appearances missed by drug 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 court appearances schedule C. Percent (a/b)	
35	Number and percent of drug court participants for whom a bench warrant is issued (intermediate term)	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any drug court. Report the raw number of drug court participants to be issued a bench warrant. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of drug 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)	