Final Draft Report:

Proposed Definition for Key Performance Indicators

(Updated)

Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Sub-Committee
Report to the Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction:

Over the last year, the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee have studied and considered various methods to monitor the activities of programs funded by the Criminal Justice Commission. Various studies and proposals have been completed and considered to-date; and following the March 19, 2013 Sub-Committee meeting, staff was directed to further refine standards already approved by the Sub-Committee and the Criminal Justice Commission.

As a result, staff prepared a draft report (dated May 15, 2013) that *operationalised* the minimal performance indicators discussed at length during the March 19, 2013 meeting. This draft report was first distributed to members of the Sub-Committee and then to program managers from the Adult Pre-Trial Drug Court, Delinquency Drug Court (Juvenile Court), Riviera Beach Civil Drug Court, and the Reentry Program. This version of the minimal performance indicators was developed with the benefit of constructive feedback received from Sub-Committee members and program managers.

It is important to note that although the draft recommends that specific changes be made to inclusionary categories (i.e., tracking ALL program participants rather than only those that successfully complete programming for the purpose of reporting recidivism); this report does not change the performance levels established by the Sub-Committee that were subsequently approved by the Criminal Justice Commission. The draft report recommends and specifies the minimal data requirements; how data are to be transmitted to the Criminal Justice Commission; and the calculations that would be computed by Criminal Justice Commission staff.

The Sub-Committee identified three minimal performance indicators and specific desired levels[1]: 1) caseload, 2) termination/exits[2], and 3) recidivism. This report proposes a method to calculate the above noted performance indicators for the Criminal Justice Commission. This report is not intended to evaluate the current performance standards of the relevant programs; and it <u>does not</u> recommend or advocate that programs change their reporting methods or requirements for other purposes and for other county, state, federal, and/or non-government funders.

Minimal Performance Indicators:

The proposed minimal performance indicators in this draft report would provide a standard **benchmark** for each program. As noted by the Sub-Committee Chair, the performance indicators would be used by the Sub-Committee to monitor programming, to make recommendations that would enhance programming, and to report to the Criminal Justice Commission. These data may also help program managers to inform future grant/funding from agencies other than the Commission. Finally, as a funder, the Criminal Justice Commission

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[1] Kukec, Damir., Final Report: Proposed Performance Indicators in Conjunction with Service Providers, Approved by the Criminal Justice Commission on October 22, 2012 (dated October 19, 2012 (updated)).
[2] This previously included "graduation" rates.

would be able to report their return on investment (ROI) to the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners.

Caseload

Understanding how many program participants were provided services or programming during a period of time is vital to understanding how the program is working. Caseload data would include all program participants that were enrolled in programming during a specific timeframe, regardless of when they entered or exited programming.

Caseload data may be used to compute a number of important variables; such as: unit costs, revenues when fees are collected, admissions, exits, total population served, average daily population, and percent capacity. Percent capacity refers to the average daily population divided by program capacity (as identified by programs). The following table provides an example of the type of data that would be required for reporting fiscal year 2012 (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012) for Commission staff to compute the variables noted above.

Table 1: Example of Data Required to Compute Caseload Variables

Participant ID	Included (YES/NO)	Start Date	End Date	Disposition
P1	YES	01-OCT-2010	30-MAR-2012	Successful
P2	YES	01-JAN-2012	01-APR-2012	Successful
P3	NO	01-OCT-2010	30-MAR-2011	Failed
P4	YES	30-MAR-2012	01-JUN-2013	Failed
P5	NO	15-JAN-2013	01-JUN-2013	Transferred
P6	NO	01-JUN-2013		Enrolled
P7	YES	01-OCT-2010		Enrolled
P8	YES	30-AUG-2011		Enrolled
P9	YES	01-JAN-2012		Enrolled
P10	YES	30-AUG-2011	15-JAN-2013	Successful

* Date of Extract (October 1, 2012). End dates are blank for those that are still enrolled as of October 1, 2012.

In the above example, the data includes ten program participants as of October 1, 2013 for the fiscal year 2012. Using these parameters, seven out of the ten would be included in the review period examining caseload and other performance indicators.

The following describes how "average daily population" and "% capacity" would be computed by staff. For example, Adult Drug Court reported that the program's desired caseload is approximately 180 court participants per year and since the program is typically 12 months in duration, we would estimate that their monthly "average daily population" should be approximately 180 court participants[3]:

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[3] See October 22, 2012 final report on Proposed Performance Indicators (in footnote 1 above).

Formula:

Number participants * Number days / Number days = *Average Daily Population (ADP)*

180 * 31 days in July / 31 days in July = 180 ADP for July

Formula:

ADP / Capacity = *% Capacity*

180 / 180 * 100 = 100 %

Data Requirements: in order to calculate caseload variables, such as average daily population (ADP) or % Capacity, programs would be required to provide four data variables: unique identification number for each program participant (numeric/string[4]), program start date (date) and program end date (date), and program capacity (numeric). This includes all program participants during a three year period regardless of program admission date, program exit date, or if they are still enrolled during the date of data extract. If programs have not been operational for three years or more, programs would be required to provide all available caseload data. Those program participants that are still enrolled at the end of the review period should leave the end date blank; unless they are aware when program participants are estimated to exit.

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[4] Denotes data format required/desired by Commission staff - string can include alpha/numeric characters.

Program Dispositions (Terminations/Exits)

From this point forward, terminations/exits will be referred to as program dispositions. This measures the volume of program participants exiting from all aspects of programming over a period of time. In general, participant "dispositions" from programming may include: successful completion (or graduation), voluntary exit (if applicable), removed from programming due to lack of compliance, arrested during programming, or deceased. These data will be used to calculate different disposition rates. For example, if during the last three years there were 100 exits from the Re-entry Program and 98 program participants successfully completed the pre-release program; we would calculate the *graduation rate* as follows:

Formula:

Successful Exits / Total Exits = *% Graduation*

98 / 100 * 100 = 98 %

Data Requirements: this indicator would be calculated by examining a group of participants "dispositions" from programming going back at least three years[5] or all "dispositions" from programming for available years – for those programs that have been in existence for less than three years. If the program participant did not exit programming during the reporting year, their "disposition" would be listed as "enrolled" and the end date may be left blank.

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[5] Most standard County Service Contract language requires service providers to maintain records for three years following contract termination and it reflects the time periods identified in the approved performance indicator levels in the above noted report. Three years would be based on the start date of the most current Service Contract (County Fiscal Year). For example, a contract start date of October 1, 2012 would require programs to provide data that covers terminations/exits between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2012.

Recidivism

Recidivism can be a complicated social science construct; therefore, some further explanation concerning its components is necessary. In his seminal work titled <u>Recidivism</u>, Dr. Maltz states that "Recidivism is normally measured in terms of the time interval between two events: time of release and time of recidivism"[6] Overall, recidivism has six components that should be considered:

1. **First Event**: this identifies the specific event date that will be used to start tracking program participants (e.g., program start date, program exit date, etc); and will be used to determine if program participants recidivate. For example, program participants that have one or more arrest (arrest date) that results in a conviction (or adjudicated delinquent) after exiting a program would be considered a recidivist.

2. **Second Event**: this identifies the specific event dates that will be used to determine if the event occur before, during or after program exit date. The second event may include date of arrest, date of charge filing, date of conviction (with or without specific charge), and even date of incarceration (even discerning between jail sentenced and prison sentenced). Those participants "that do not recidivate do not experience the second event."

3. **Program Participant Group (Cohort)**: this identifies a group of program participants that are being studied. Typically, the cohort identifies a group within specific categories as well as over time. For example, program participants enrolled in programming between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2014 can include 100 program participants. More will be said below about the definition of cohort within the context of program participants.

4. **Follow-up**: this identifies how long program participants (or cohorts) are going to be followed after a specific event date (e.g., program exit date to date of first conviction). Typically, 90 days, one year, three years, and five years following periods after the first event date are used in most research studies and official statistics published by criminal justice agencies.

5. **Levels of Recidivism**: Dr. Maltz describes several different levels of recidivism (see page 65 of his book). The levels are described verbatim below:

   "They are listed in order of the most restrictive to least restrictive definition.

   – Arrest and Conviction. The time interval runs from date of release to

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[6] Maltz, D. Michael., ([1984], 2001) *Recidivism*, Academic Press, Inc, Florida. Internet edition available at: http://www.uic.edu/depts/lib/forr/pdf/crimjust/recidivism.pdf Dr. Maltz provides a number of Recidivism can be defined on various levels, which will be described in the text below. This work is cited by the National Institute of Justice in their discussion on *Measuring Recidivism* http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/recidivism/measuring.htm.

date of arrest, but it is counted as a recidivism event only if the arrest results in conviction. An absconder is treated as having failed on the date of absconsion if an absconder warrant is issued for an arrest.

– Arrest and Prosecution. The time interval runs from date of release to date of arrest, but it is counted as a recidivism event only if some prosecutorial action is taken against the arrestee: charges filed, grand jury presentation, indictment, etc.

– Arrest. The time interval runs from date of release to date of arrest, regardless of whether prosecution or conviction ensues.

Dr. Maltz writes that although "return to prison" is another level of recidivism, he suggests that this "is not useful as an indicator of offender behavior because it includes criminal justice processing time. The time interval is thus the sum of the following time intervals: release to arrest, arrest to hearing, hearing to trial, trial to sentencing, and sentencing to recommitment. Only the first time interval relates to offender behavior; the others reflect the behavior of the criminal justice system."

Some may also argue that arrest is also a measure of the criminal justice system as it is based on date of arrest rather than the offense or a "self-report" of criminal or delinquent conduct after exiting programming.

6. **Offense Type**: this refers to whether specific types of offenses should be considered when calculating recidivism. This may include a second event as recidivism if the offense is for a specific degree and level (e.g., misdemeanor, felony, drug, drug possession, violent, non-violent, etc.).

Program Participants (Treatment Group)

Criminal Justice Commission staff is of the view that examining successful "graduates only" is a valid method that individual programs may employ; however, tracking the disposition and outcomes for ALL program participants is a more complete method to fully assess program efficacy, impact, and total program costs. Examining all program participants is often referred to as the **"intent to treat"** method and is considered the standard in current social science research and evaluation.[7]

As an example, the following text was taken from the 2001 Adult Drug Court implementation grant approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Department of Justice. The excerpt is taken from the section of the grant application that addresses the conduct of an outcome evaluation:

> "Although the program graduates are of great interest to the evaluation, since they represent program at its fullest implementation, a true assessment of the entire program effect (particularly the assessment of costs verses avoided costs) should include all cases that were diverted to the program."[8]

Criminal Justice Commission staff is of the view that performance indicators and outcome evaluations should include information that describes total recidivism and recidivism within the applicable disposition categories (terminations/exits) maintained by programs: such as graduated, unsuccessful, opted out, transferred, etc. (both general and specific when available). Lastly, staff's position concerning the definition of "program participants" is based on various government agencies and academic studies completed by evaluators across the country.

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[7] Discussions with lead evaluators currently conducting a national multi-site study for reentry programs: Dr. Lattimore (Ph.D.), Principal Scientist, RTI International and Ms. Shelli Rossman, Senior Fellow, Justice Policy Center, The Urban Institute. It was noted that the intent to treat approach would also apply to drug courts regardless of the type of drug court. July 17, 2013: Criminal Justice Commission conference room.

[8] This was taken from the 2001 approved implementation grant for the adult drug court program in Palm Beach County. Source: Consent Item before the Board of County Commissioners (April 3, 2001). Board approved the submission of the implementation grant to the Department of Justice (page 1061, Clerk and Comptroller's documentation) (R-2001-0513).

Staff Recommendations:

This section of the report describes staff recommendations for the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee (PME) to consider on July 24, 2013. The recommendations are organized in order of the discussion above; which clarify and operationalise the various minimal performance indicators identified in prior reports.

1. Caseload will include **ALL ACTIVE** program participants during a fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). ACTIVE program participants include participants that were enrolled in programming during the fiscal year, regardless of when they were admitted or released from programming.

2. Programs will provide **Data Tables** to Commission Staff for the above noted timeframe with the following data variables where each row represents a unique program participant.[9] These data can be provided in most table formats (e.g., Excel, Access, CSV, Text, SPSS, SAS, PDF (tables)) and the individual fields (or variables) will be accepted in the formats used by programs (e.g., date=01/12/2011, or December 1, 2011, or 01-DEC-2011, etc.). Date of extract must also be provided by programs.

Sample Table: Reporting Period October 2011 to September 2012 Fiscal Year.

Unique Participant ID	Last Name	MI	First Name	DOB	Sex	Race	Start Date	End Date	Disposition
1234	SMITH	M	MIKE	01-SEP-1966	M	W	01-JUN-2011	20-MAY-2012	SUCCESSFUL
4321	DOE	J	JANE	03-JAN-1978	F	B	01-JUN-2012	07-AUG-2012	OPTED OUT
9991	BEGO	B	JOHN	22-SEP-1999	M	W	01-DEC-2011	DEC-30-2011	FAILED
1000	GREAT	D	BILLY	16-DEC-1963	M	W	01-SEP-2011		ENROLLED

* Date of Extract: October 30, 2012. End date should be left blank for those participants who were enrolled on the date of extract (when the case management system was queried).

3. Commission staff will **compute monthly** admissions, monthly releases (exits), monthly daily average population, monthly graduation numbers, monthly % graduation, and monthly % capacity [REFER TO APPENDIX A: SAMPLE REPORT].

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[9] Staff understands that the Delinquency Drug Court is unable to provide data that contains personal identifiable information for the purpose of performance indicators. Staff will work with Delinquency Drug Court to generate the agreed upon minimal performance indicators that exclude personal identifiable information (PII).

4. For the purpose of calculating **RECIDIVISM**, the computation will include ALL **program participants** applying the **"intent to treat"** method for reasons described above. Adopting this recommendation would change the content of the October 19, 2012 performance indicators report, changing the wording from "after graduation" to "after exiting program"… (pg. 3 of the report cited in footnote one).

5. For the purpose of calculating **RECIDIVISM**, the computation will include ALL **program participants** after exiting (or released from) programming in **specific six month** periods) October 1 to March 30; and 2) April 1 to September 30.

6. For the purpose of calculating **RECIDIVISM**, the computation will **include arrest(s) (date of arrest) and arrests that result in conviction [or adjudicated delinquent]** for **felony and/or misdemeanor** offenses for ALL program participants after exiting (end date) (or released from) programming.

7. For the purpose of calculating **RECIDIVISM**, the computation will include **three follow-up periods** for ALL program participants after exiting (end date) (or released from) programming.

    1. **90 days (three months)**
    2. **1 year**
    3. **3 years**

8. Commission staff will compute **RECIDIVISM** by matching program caseload data with the **Computerized Criminal History** (CCH) database maintained by the **Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)**. Costs associated (staff and FDLE fees) with this process would be covered by the Criminal Justice Commission. [REFER TO APPENDIX A: SAMPLE REPORT].

9. For the purpose of **computing Performance Indicators**, the following approximate **timeframes** will be used. If the date falls on the weekend or statutory holiday then the first working day after that date will be used:

Start Date	Deadline	Description	Responsibility
October 1	October 31	Programs provide programmatic caseload data	Programs
November 1	November 15	Review and request update / corrections to data	Commission Staff
November 15	December 1	Provide corrections	Programs
December 2	December 15	Provide caseload computations and final dataset for sign-off	Commission Staff
December 16	January 6	Review and sign-off	Programs
January 7	January 7	Send to FDLE	Commission Staff
January 7	**- unknown -**	CCH Matching	FDLE
February 1	February 20	Compute Recidivism	Commission Staff
February 21	March 10	Review and sign-off Recidivism Computation	Programs
March		Provide Results to Commission at Annual Planning Meeting	Commission Staff
April 1		Provide processing report to PME	Commission Staff

* Commission staff will maintain records concerning the above timeframes and deliverables and will prepare a "processing" report - these results will evaluate Commission staff performance.

10. Programs that **provide reports** to other funders or coordinating agencies should also copy the PME committee via Commission staff when submitting reports. For example, Re-Entry reports to RTI International (Department of Justice) or Delinquency Drug Court's annual report to the Florida Office of State Court Administrator (OSCA).

11. **Recommendations** adopted by the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee be included as an Appendix to **Professional Service Contracts** and to other agreements where funding is provided by the Criminal Justice Commission.

Appendix A [SAMPLE REPORT]:

The following report uses live data from the pre-release Re-Entry Program at SAGO Palm. Data have been reviewed and verified by programming staff as of July 17, 2013.

Custom Tables

		Program Admissions	Program Exits	Successful Program Exits	Graduation Rate %	Average Daily Population	% Programmatic Capacity
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
Reporting Months	MAY 2011	4.00	.00	.00	.	2.80	28.00
	JUN 2011	45.00	.00	.00	.	24.20	96.80
	JUL 2011	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	49.97	99.94
	AUG 2011	20.00	19.00	19.00	100.00	54.10	108.19
	SEP 2011	26.00	12.00	11.00	91.67	54.60	72.80
	OCT 2011	11.00	12.00	11.00	91.67	65.71	87.61
	NOV 2011	10.00	12.00	11.00	91.67	63.00	84.00
	DEC 2011	13.00	11.00	10.00	90.91	63.42	84.56
	JAN 2012	5.00	9.00	9.00	100.00	60.42	80.56
	FEB 2012	10.00	11.00	10.00	90.91	57.90	77.20
	MAR 2012	35.00	7.00	7.00	100.00	65.65	87.53
	APR 2012	17.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	93.07	124.09
	MAY 2012	13.00	12.00	12.00	100.00	96.94	96.94
	JUN 2012	6.00	15.00	15.00	100.00	97.60	97.60
	JUL 2012	15.00	6.00	6.00	100.00	93.32	93.32
	AUG 2012	19.00	10.00	8.00	80.00	103.06	103.06
	SEP 2012	18.00	14.00	14.00	100.00	111.47	89.17
	OCT 2012	16.00	9.00	8.00	88.89	119.00	95.20
	NOV 2012	8.00	9.00	9.00	100.00	118.13	94.51
	DEC 2012	18.00	7.00	6.00	85.71	125.39	100.31
	JAN 2013	19.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	135.10	90.06
	FEB 2013	29.00	11.00	10.00	90.91	146.04	97.36
	MAR 2013	12.00	10.00	9.00	90.00	160.23	106.82
	APR 2013	.00	12.00	11.00	91.67	153.60	102.40

		Programmatic Capacity (Target)
		Sum
Reporting Months	MAY 2011	10.00
	JUN 2011	25.00
	JUL 2011	50.00
	AUG 2011	50.00
	SEP 2011	75.00
	OCT 2011	75.00
	NOV 2011	75.00
	DEC 2011	75.00
	JAN 2012	75.00
	FEB 2012	75.00
	MAR 2012	75.00
	APR 2012	75.00
	MAY 2012	100.00
	JUN 2012	100.00
	JUL 2012	100.00
	AUG 2012	100.00
	SEP 2012	125.00
	OCT 2012	125.00
	NOV 2012	125.00
	DEC 2012	125.00
	JAN 2013	150.00
	FEB 2013	150.00
	MAR 2013	150.00
	APR 2013	150.00

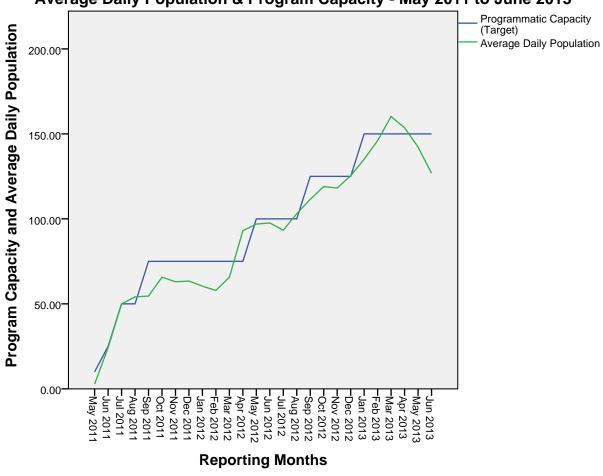|	Program Admissions	Program Exits	Successful Program Exits	Graduation Rate %	Average Daily Population	% Programmatic Capacity
	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
MAY 2013	.00	15.00	15.00	100.00	142.26	94.84
JUN 2013	.00	17.00	16.00	94.12	126.83	84.56

	Programmatic Capacity (Target)
	Sum
MAY 2013	150.00
JUN 2013	150.00

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Average Daily Population & Program Capacity - May 2011 to June 2013

Custom Tables

COHORT 1 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011

		90 Days - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	31	100.0%	27	87.1%	4	12.9%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	31	100.0%	27	87.1%	4	12.9%

 * Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 1 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2010 to September 20, 2011

		YEAR 1 - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	31	100.0%	19	61.3%	12	38.7%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	31	100.0%	19	61.3%	12	38.7%

 * Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 1 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011

		YEAR 3 - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	31	100.0%	16	51.6%	15	48.4%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	31	100.0%	16	51.6%	15	48.4%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 2 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012

		90 Days - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	117	100.0%	109	93.2%	8	6.8%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	120	100.0%	112	93.3%	8	6.7%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 2 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012

| | | YEAR 1 - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	117	100.0%	92	78.6%	25	21.4%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	3	100.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
	Total	120	100.0%	94	78.3%	26	21.7%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 2 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012

| | | YEAR 3 - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	117	100.0%	86	73.5%	31	26.5%
	Failed Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	3	100.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
	Total	120	100.0%	88	73.3%	32	26.7%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 3 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013

		90 Days - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	95	100.0%	93	97.9%	2	2.1%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	97	100.0%	95	97.9%	2	2.1%

 * Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 3 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013

		YEAR 1 - One or More Arrests After Exit					
		Total		Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	95	100.0%	90	94.7%	5	5.3%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	97	100.0%	92	94.8%	5	5.2%

 * Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 3 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Exit October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013

| | | YEAR 3 - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	95	100.0%	90	94.7%	5	5.3%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	97	100.0%	92	94.8%	5	5.2%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 4 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Total as of August 1, 2011

| | | 90 Days - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	243	100.0%	229	94.2%	14	5.8%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	248	100.0%	234	94.4%	14	5.6%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 4 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Total as of August 1, 2011

| | | YEAR 1 - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	243	100.0%	201	82.7%	42	17.3%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	4	100.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
	Total	248	100.0%	205	82.7%	43	17.3%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.

Custom Tables

COHORT 4 - Program Exit Type by Outcome (Recidivism) - Total as of August 1, 2011

| | | YEAR 3 - One or More Arrests After Exit | | | | | |
| | | Total | | Non-Recidivist | | Recidivist | |
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Program Outcome (Exit)	Completed Program	243	100.0%	192	79.0%	51	21.0%
	Failed Program	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Transfered Out	4	100.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
	Total	248	100.0%	196	79.0%	52	21.0%

* Follow-up period is a maximum of 2 years due to program start date - May 2011.