

# Performance Measurement and Program Evaluation For Drug Courts

Fred L. Cheesman II, Ph.D.

The National Center for State Courts



# Module 1: Introduction

- Goal of this Presentation
  - To enable participants to be better consumers of drug court evaluation and performance measurement information
- Objectives
  - To increase participants' knowledge of the evaluation process
  - To enable participants to distinguish performance measurement from program evaluation



# Defining Your Program

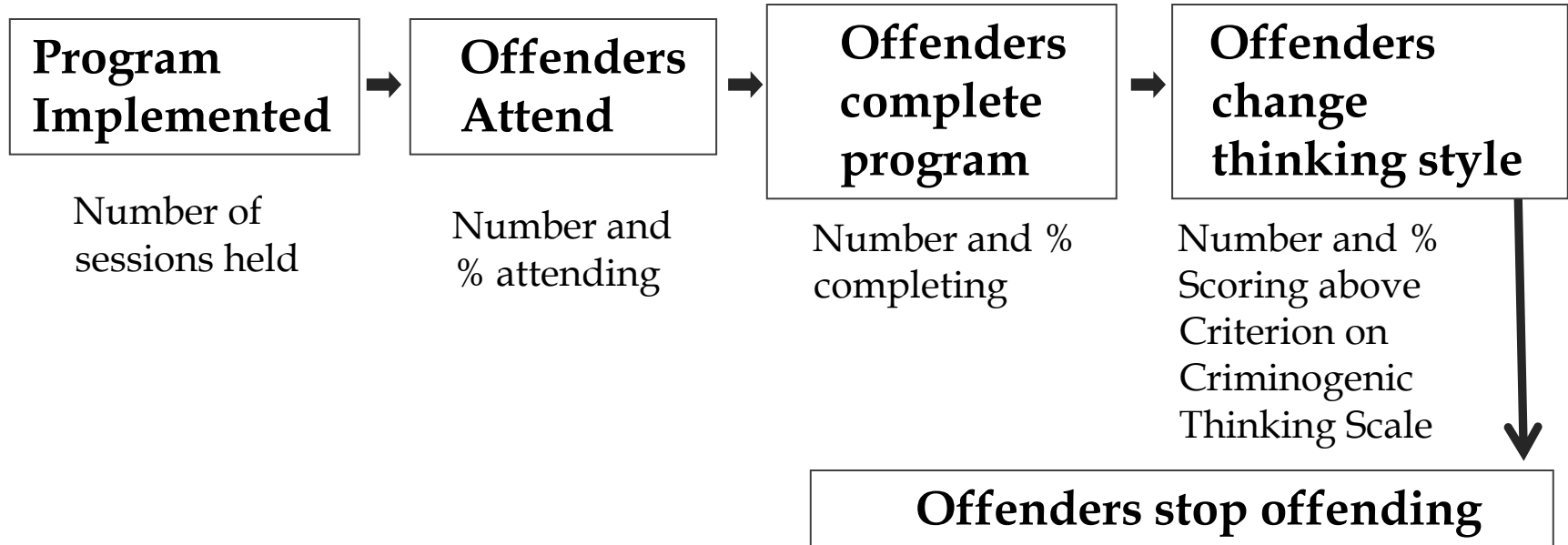
- Expected outcomes are clearly articulated
- Intended means for producing those outcomes can be fully specified
- Means and ends are integrated in a coherent conceptual framework
- Framework shows a plausible relationship between the program process and the expected outcomes

(Lipsey, 2004)



**NIJ**  
National  
Institute  
of Justice

# Outcome - Sequence Chart with indicators: A cognitive-behavioral program for offenders



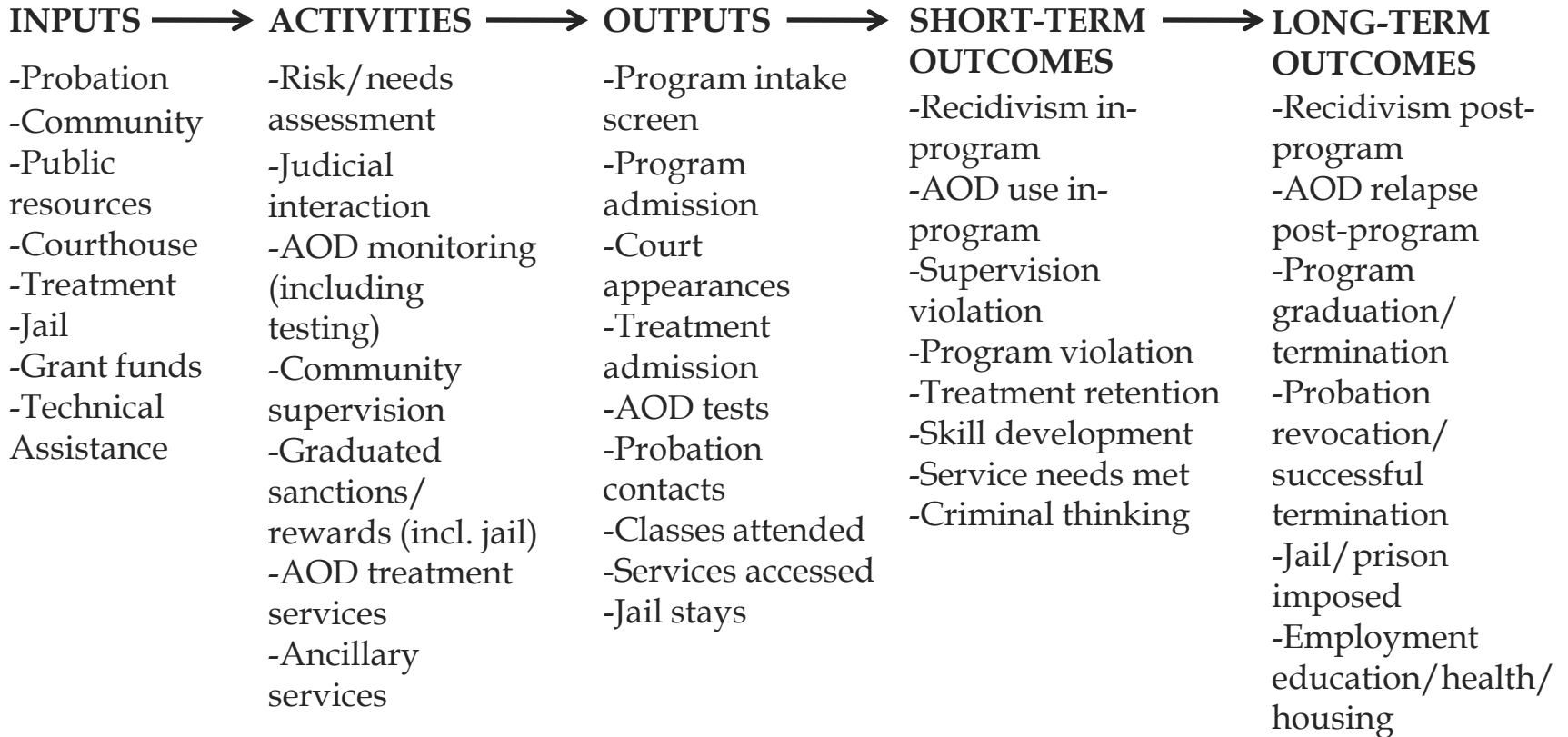
Number and % re-arrested



**NIJ**  
National  
Institute  
of Justice

# Adult Drug Court Program Logic Model

(Truitt, 2010)



## EXTERNAL FACTORS

Community  
(including Tribal  
Council)

Legal/Penal Code

Courthouse

Defendant/Offender



# Logic Model Components Defined

- **Inputs/Resources:** Program ingredients, e.g., funds, staff, participants
- **Activities/Processes:** The method used to accomplish program goals, e.g., classes, counseling, training



# Logic Model Components Defined

- **Outputs:** Units produced by a program, e.g., number and type of clients served, number of policies developed, number of events planned



# Logic Model Components Defined

- **Short-term Outcomes:** Short-term and immediate indicators of progress toward a goal, e.g., no positive tests, improved family functioning or school performance. Also known as proximal outcomes.
- **Long-term Outcomes:** Long-term desired program effects, e.g., reducing recidivism. Also known as distal outcomes or impacts.

