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

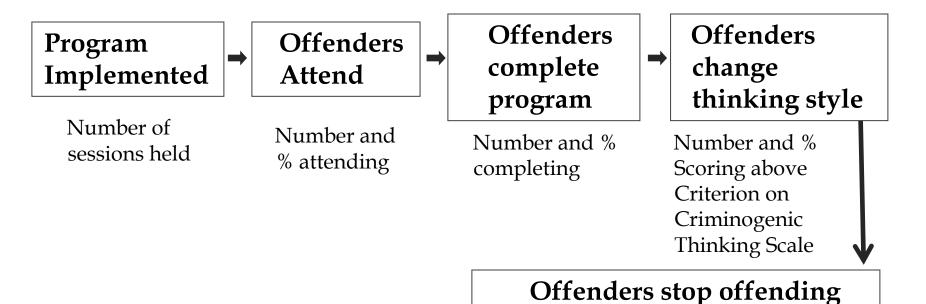
Defining Your Program

- 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)



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



Number and % re-arrested



Adult Drug Court Program Logic Model

(Truitt, 2010)

INPUTS — ACTIVITIES — OUTPUTS — SHORT-TERM — LONG-TERM -Probation -Risk/needs -Program intake -Community assessment screen OUTCOMES -Recidivism in-

resources interaction
-Courthouse -AOD monitoring

-Public

-Treatment (including -Jail testing)

-Grant funds -Community -Technical supervision

Assistance supervision
-Graduated sanctions/

rewards (incl. jail)

-AOD treatment services

-Ancillary services

-Judicial

-Program intake screen
-Program admission
-Court appearances
-Treatment admission
-AOD tests
-Probation

-Classes attended

-Services accessed

contacts

-Jail stays

-Recidivism inprogram
-AOD use inprogram
-Supervision
violation
-Program violation
-Treatment retention
-Skill development
-Service needs met
-Criminal thinking

-Recidivism postprogram -AOD relapse post-program -Program graduation/ termination -Probation revocation/ successful termination -Jail/prison imposed -Employment education/health/ housing

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.

