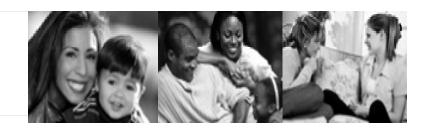
Developing an Effective Evaluation Plan



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Jan Jernigan, PhD: Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity Senior Evaluation Scientist

Kim Snyder, MPH: Office on Smoking and Health

Evaluation Contractor

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SAFER ○ HEALTHIER ○ PEOPLE™

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Presentation Overview

- Purpose of an Evaluation Plan
- Relationship of the Plan to Implementation and a Final Report
- Using CDC's Framework for Evaluation to create your Evaluation Plan
- Questions

An Evaluation Plan Is...

•A written document that describes how you will monitor and evaluate your program so that you will be able to describe the *What*, the *How*, and the *Why it Matters* for your program

So That You Will Be Able to Describe...

- The What?
 - Description of your program
 - Accomplishments of your program
- The How?
 - How you did it
 - Process evaluation
 - What worked and what didn't work
- The Why it Matters?
 - Why your program makes a difference/impact

Why Do You Want an Evaluation Plan?

- It is good overall evaluation practice to plan ahead
- Fosters shared understanding of the purpose, use, and users of the evaluation results
- Fosters transparency to stakeholders and decision makers
- Serves as an advocacy tool for evaluation resources
- Facilitate smoother transition when there is staff turnover

A Final Evaluation Report Is...

•A written document that describes the What, the How, and the Why it Matters of what your program did.

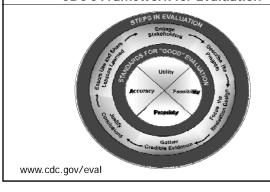
Why does your program need one?

- •Facilitate dissemination of the evaluation's findings
- •Facilitate program sustainability
- •Facilitate comparison of intended outcomes with actual outcomes
- •Facilitate promotion of your program, enhance its image, and garner attention for the issues addressed
- •Facilitate program improvement

Ensure Use of Findings/Share Lessons Learned

- Recommendations for action
- Needs and information that the stakeholders want to know should be addressed
- How will the results be shared?

CDC's Framework for Evaluation



Standards for Effective Evaluation

Utility

Serve information needs of intended users

Feasibility

Be realistic, prudent, diplomatic, and frugal

Propriety

Behave legally, ethically, and with due regard for the welfare of those involved and those affected

Accuracy

Reveal and convey technically accurate information

Step 1: Evaluation Stakeholders Are Everywhere in Your Plan

- Identify your Evaluation Stakeholders Workgroup (ESW) in your evaluation plan
 - Builds a market for evaluation results
 - Increases ability to answer the questions that need to be answered
 - Increases buy-in
 - Facilitates implementation
 - Increases transparency
 - Increases credibility

Who is in your Evaluation Stakeholder Workgroup?

- Position to make decisions about the program
- Those who are involved in running the program
- Those who are served by the program

EXERCISE

- •Who are the stakeholders for your program program?
- Does the ESW represent all of your stakeholders? If not, who might be missing?
- •How would engaging additional stakeholders strengthen the evaluation?

Agendas and other issues

- Use
- Users
- Politics as usual

Step 2: Briefly Describe your Program in the Evaluation Plan

- Brief description to clarify program's purpose, activities and capacity to improve health
- Logic model to visually show activities and intended outcomes
 - Presentation of links in a chain of reasoning
 - Disciplined way of mapping a program
 - Platform for discussion
 - Multi-purpose tool
- Stage of development
- Link evaluation to program goals

Logic Model: Visual Roadmap **INPUTS ACTIVITIES OUTPUTS OUTCOMES** What we do Direct Benefits Program with program products during and after program activities Resources resources to fulfill mission activities

Potential Challenges

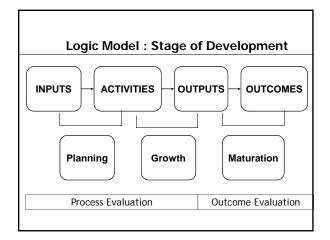
- Difficult to adequately capture context
- Demands specificity
- Can be time consuming to create
- Format may draw attention from content
- Difficult to determine strength of relationship between links
- Can provide false sense of confidence
- Relationships can be oversimplified

Check in: At this point in your plan

- Identified stakeholders
 - Use and users
- Described the programs
 - Logic model

Step 3: Focus the Evaluation Design

- Evaluation questions
- Prioritize
 - Stage of development
 - Program, Stakeholder, and Decision Maker Priorities
 - Feasibility
- Use of evaluation results



Step 3: Review

- Evaluation questions
- Prioritize
 - Stage of development
 - Program, Stakeholder, and Decision Maker Priorities
 - Feasibility
- Use of evaluation results

Check in: At this point in your plan

- Identified stakeholders
 - Use and users
- Described the programs
 - Logic model
- Focused the evaluation
 - Evaluation questions
 - Feasibility issues

Step 4: Planning for Gathering Credible Evidence

- Stakeholder involvement
- Align evaluation questions with the method
 - Quantitative/qualitative
- Determine specific indicators relevant to evaluation questions
 - Indicators- what you will measure?
 - Example: Attitudes of smokers and nonsmokers about the acceptability of exposing others to secondhand smoke (KOI # 2.3.3)

The method(s) must fit the question(s)

Some questions that may point you in the direction of qualitative methods:

- Formative evaluation are in the learning phase or want to challenge established understandings.
- Process evaluation you want to assess what to consider when designing a program or implementation factors
- Model or theory development
 determining how and what to replicate

Some questions that may point you in the direction of quantitative methods:

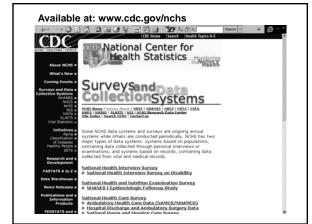
- You are looking to identify current and future movement of a particular phenomenon (trends)
- You want to consider standardized outcome across programs
- You want to know the costs associated with the implementation of a particular intervention
- Model or theory development

Assessing Data Sources & Needs

- What do you need to know (measurable objective)?
- When do you need the data (reporting)?
- How often are the data needed (frequency)?
- Will the data be compared with similar data from elsewhere?
- Is credibility an issue (who collects, confidence)?
- At what level is the data needed (state, local)?
- How much money do you have to spend on data collection?

Data Sources "in general"

- Surveillance Data
 - Existing Resources / Infrastructure
 - Minimum Flexibility
- Evaluation Data
 - Require Additional Resources
 - Flexible



Sources of Information - People

- Clients, program participants/nonparticipants
- Staff, program managers, administrators
- Partner agency staff
- General public
- Key informants
- Funders
- Critics/skeptics
- Representatives of advocacy groups
- Elected officials, legislators, policy makers

Sources of Information - Documents

- Grant proposals, newsletters, press releases
- Meeting minutes, administrative records
- Registration/enrollment forms
- Publicity materials, quarterly reports
- Publications, journal articles, posters
- Previous evaluation reports
- Needs assessments
- Surveillance summaries
- Database records
- Records held by funders or collaborators
- Web pages (electronic documents)
- Graphs, maps, charts, photographs, video

Sources of Information - Observations

- Meetings
- Special events and/or activities
- Job performance
- Service encounters
- Site visits

EXERCISE: Planning your data collection

Evaluation Question	Indicator/ Performance Measure	Method	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
What process leads to implementation of policy?	N/A	Case study	Site visits and reports	Pre and post funding period	Contractor TBD

Evaluation Question	Indicators/	Potential Data Source	Comments	
	Performance Measure	(Existing/New)		
What promotion	Description of	Administrative		
activities are being	promotional activities	records, Participant		
implemented?	and their reach of	survey		
_	targeted populations	-		

Check in: At this point in your plan

- Identified stakeholders
 - Use and users
- Described the programs
 - Logic model
- Focused the evaluation
 - Evaluation questions
 - Feasibility issues
- Identified data collection methods

Step 5: Planning for Conclusions

- Remember the needs of your stakeholders
- How will you analyze the data?
- Will there be an interpretation meeting?
- Will there be opportunities for stakeholders to review preliminary results prior to final publication?
- Will there be timeline constraints?
- Will there be specific opportunities lost if deadlines are missed?

Step 6: Planning for Use, Dissemination, and Sharing

- Transparency
- Share interim results and progress
- Multi-methods, multi-venues
- Tailor to your audience

Exercise: The "Curse of Knowledge"

The Key to Use is getting your message transmitted to the right audience in a manner they can understand (translate) and use the information



Results and Conclusions: A Multi-Faceted Diamond



- What your program is
- What your program accomplished
- The How?
 - How you did it
 - Process and implementation evaluation
 - What worked and what didn't work
- The Why it Matters?
 - Why your program makes a difference
 - Use for advocacy for increased & sustained funding

Recommendations

 The Recommendations section is a list of suggestions for changes to the program that will improve program function and the ability of the program to meet objectives in the future

Disseminating your Results

- Dissemination to diverse audiences is vital to communicating the effectiveness of particular programs
- Can enhance the use of the evaluation
- Can be in multiple formats for multiple audiences as planned for in your evaluation plan

Disseminating your Results

- Written
 - Brochures, newsletters, executive summaries
 - Success stories/lessons from the field can show movement in your program's progress over time, its impact and value.

Disseminating your Results

- Oral presentations
 - More memorable than written reports
 - · Encourages discussion
 - Videos
 - Presentations at seminars, workshops, and meetings/conferences

Disseminating your Results

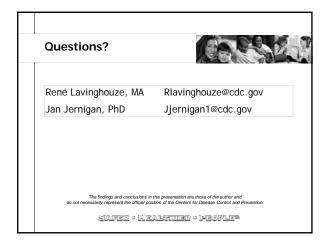
- Use of Technology
 - Well marketed website can be used to reach wide audiences.
 - Social networking tools

Check in: At this point in your plan

- Identified stakeholders
- Described the programs
- Focused the evaluation
- Identified data collection methods
- Identified analysis and interpretation methods and timeline
- Identified dissemination methods and timeline

Elements of an Evaluation Plan

- Title Page
- Quick Question Overview
- Intended Users and Uses
- Program Description
- Evaluation Focus
- Methods
- Analysis and Interpretation Plan
- Use, Dissemination and Sharing Plan



Evaluation Question	Indicator/ Performance Measure	Method	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility

Evaluation Question	Indicators/ Performance Measure	Potential Data Source (Existing/New)	Comments