GIS in Evaluation: Utilizing the Power of Geographic Information Systems to Represent Evaluation Data

Tarek Azzam[1] and David Robinson[2]

Abstract

This article provides an introduction to geographic information systems (GIS) and how the technology can be used to enhance evaluation practice. As a tool, GIS enables evaluators to incorporate contextual features (such as accessibility of program sites or community health needs) into evaluation designs and highlights the interactions between programs and their environments. Evaluators can formatively utilize GIS to examine implementation issues and their connections to the communities served and summatively to study program impacts and the factors contributing to variations between program sites. Improvements in technology as well as in data storage and access make this a feasible tool for a broader range of users. Through a hypothetical case study, the article
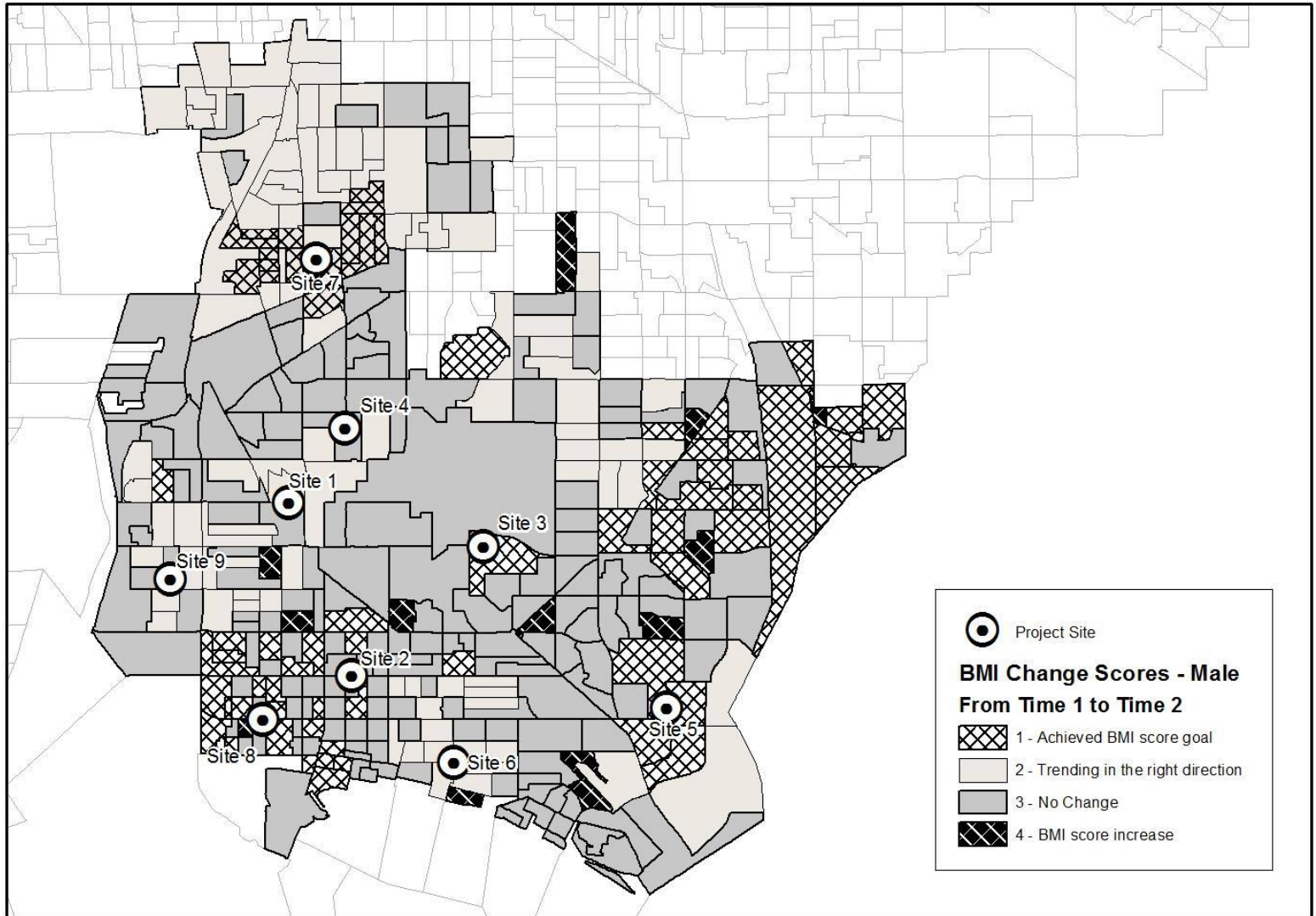ᵗ ᵗᵗ ᵗ ᵗ ᵗ ᵗ ᵗ ᵗions, and future trends of GIS in the context of the evaluation field.

s, context, multiple-site evaluation, geostatistics

uch as online surveys, interactive data displays, and sophisticated
ve transformed how we conduct evaluations. Today, evaluators can
s across multiple time zones, conduct complex analyses, and quickly
new program developments. Although the adoption of these innova-
ce (Jamieson & Azzam, 2012), other valuable technological tools
cause they are emerging and require time to develop and prove their
es), or because, even with an established pedigree of utility and
simply remain relatively untapped within the field of evaluation.
ed but underutilized tools is geographic information systems (GIS).
bine geographic information (e.g., streets, addresses, and school
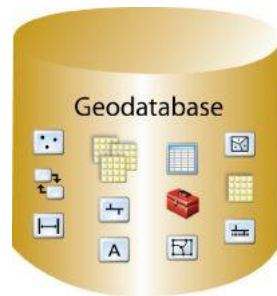f data (e.g., demographic data, program satisfaction results, and

Female BMI Scores - Time 2:
Clusters and Outliers

- ⊙ Project Site
- Not Significant
- High-High
- High-Low
- Low-High
- Low-Low

emont, CA, USA
, USA

iversity, 175 East 12th Street, Claremont, CA 91711, USA

Analysis

Legend:

- Project Site

BMI Change Scores - Male From Time 1 to Time 2

- 1 - Achieved BMI score goal
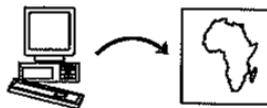- 2 - Trending in the right direction
- 3 - No Change
- 4 - BMI score increase

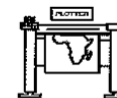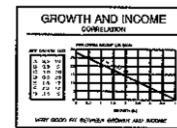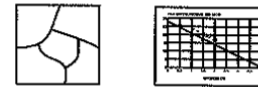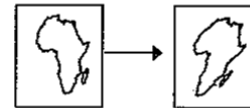# Fundamental components of GIS

Database Functions

- Collection
- Storage
- Management
- Retrieval

Operational Functions

- Changing
- Analysis
- Modeling
- Display

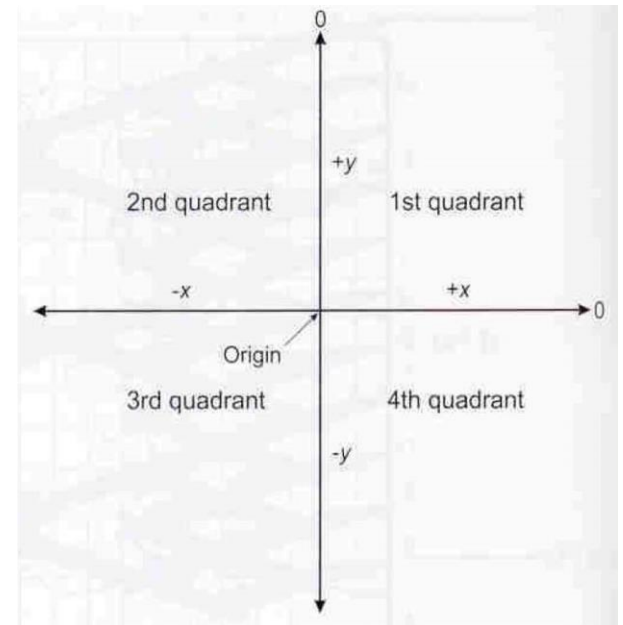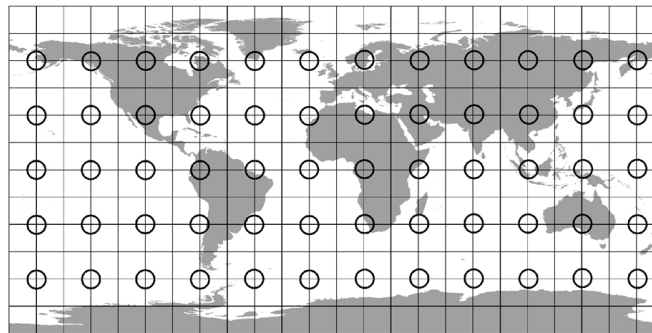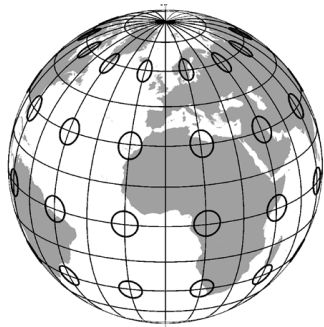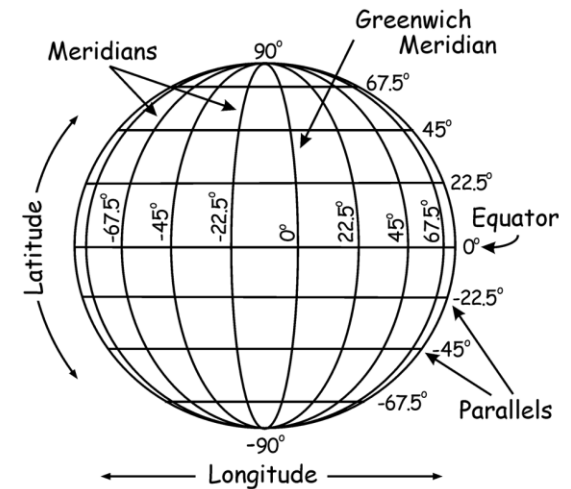## Display Functions

Storage

- **Absolute** locations **BEST**
  - Fixed with respect to an origin, a "zero" point
  - GIS rely on absolute locations
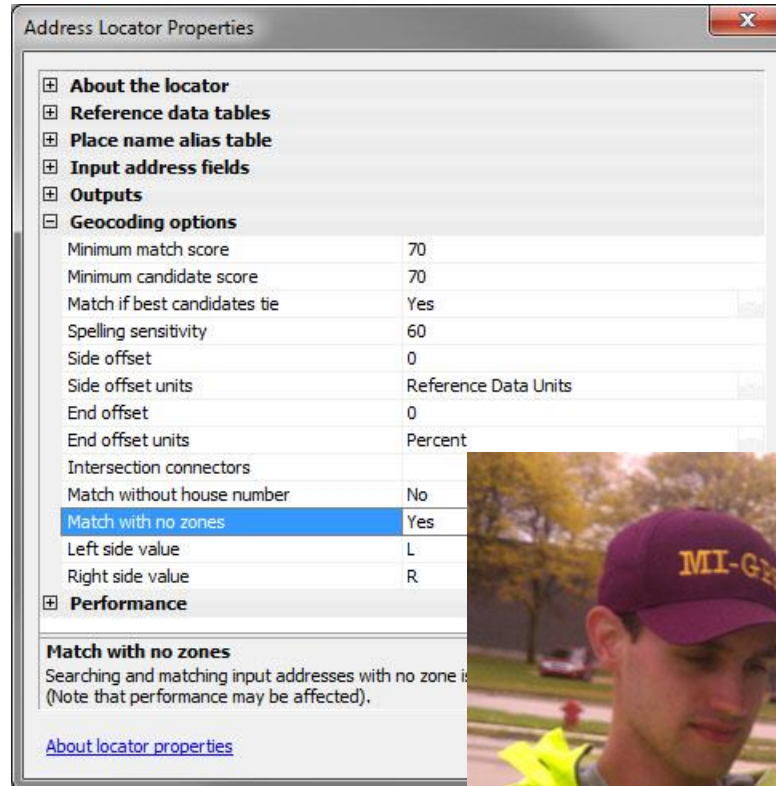 - GPS
- **Relative** locations
  - Addresses

Storage

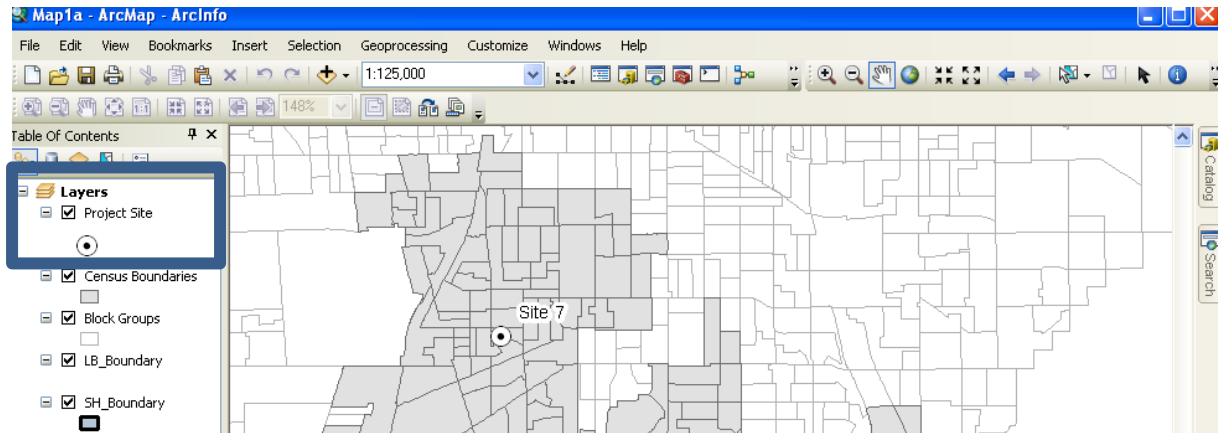- **Geographic Coordinates**
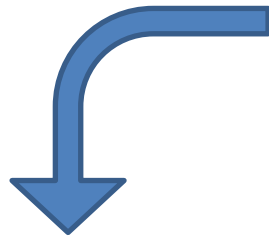 - Latitude and Longitude
  - Cartesian Coordinates

Collection Methods

- Digitizing

- GPS Collection

- Geocoding

Storage

- Attribute Data