

# Introduction to Program Evaluation— *Using CDC's Evaluation Framework*

**AEA E-Study—2015**

**By:**

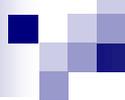
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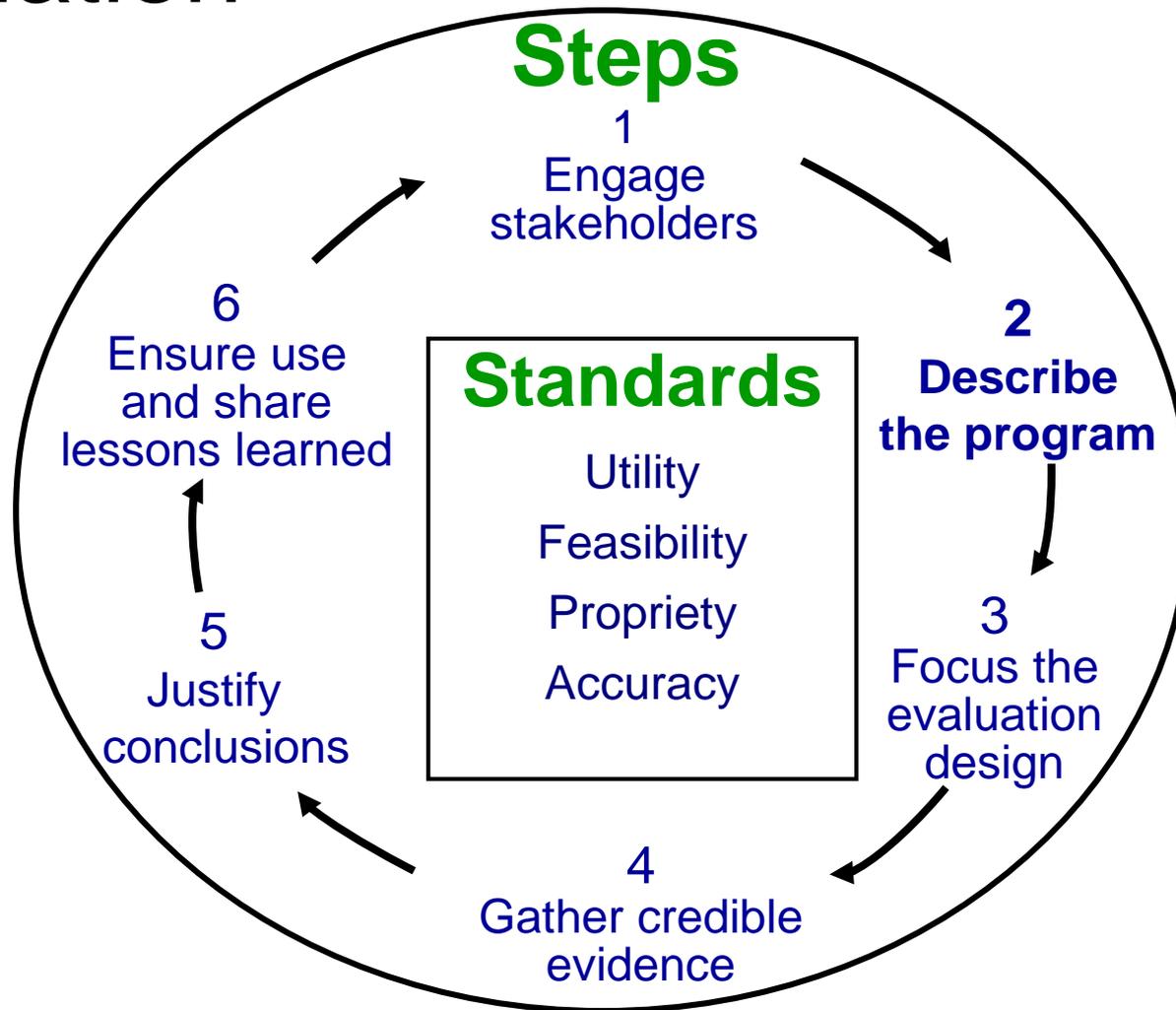


# Session 2

By the end of the session, you will be able to:

- Describe at least two evaluation design options.
- Determine how to select the ideal evaluation design option in various situations.
- Identify preferred indicators and data collection sources for evaluation.

# CDC's Framework for Program Evaluation



# Case Exercise—Childhood Lead Poisoning

County X, with a high number of lead-poisoned children, has received money from CDC to support its Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The program aims to do outreach and identify children to screen, screen and identify those with elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), assess their environments for sources of lead, and case manage both their medical treatment and the correction of their environment. They will also train families of EBLL children in selected housekeeping and nutritional practices. While as a grantee they can assure medical treatment and reduction of lead in the home environment, the grant cannot directly pay for medical care or for renovation of homes.<sup>4</sup>

# Listing Activities and Outcomes: Lead Poisoning

## ■ Activities

- Outreach
- Screening
- Case management
- **Referral** for medical tx
- Identification of kids with elevated lead (EBLL)
- Environmental assessment
- **Referral** for env clean-up
- Family training

## ■ Effects/Outcomes

- Lead source identified
- **Families** adopt in-home techniques
- **Providers** treats EBLL kids
- **Housing Authority** eliminates lead source
- *EBLL reduced*
- *Developmental “slide” stopped*
- *Q of L improved*

# Global Logic Model: Childhood Lead Poisoning Program

## Early Activities

*If we do...*

Outreach

Screening

ID of elevated kids

## Later Activities

*And we do...*

Case mgmt of EBLL kids

Refer EBLL kids for medical treatment

Train family in in-home techniques

Assess environment of EBLL child

Refer environment for clean-up

## Early Outcomes

*Then....*

EBLL kids get medical treatment

Family performs in-home techniques

Lead source identified

Environment gets cleaned up

Lead source removed

## Later Outcomes

*And then...*

EBLL reduced

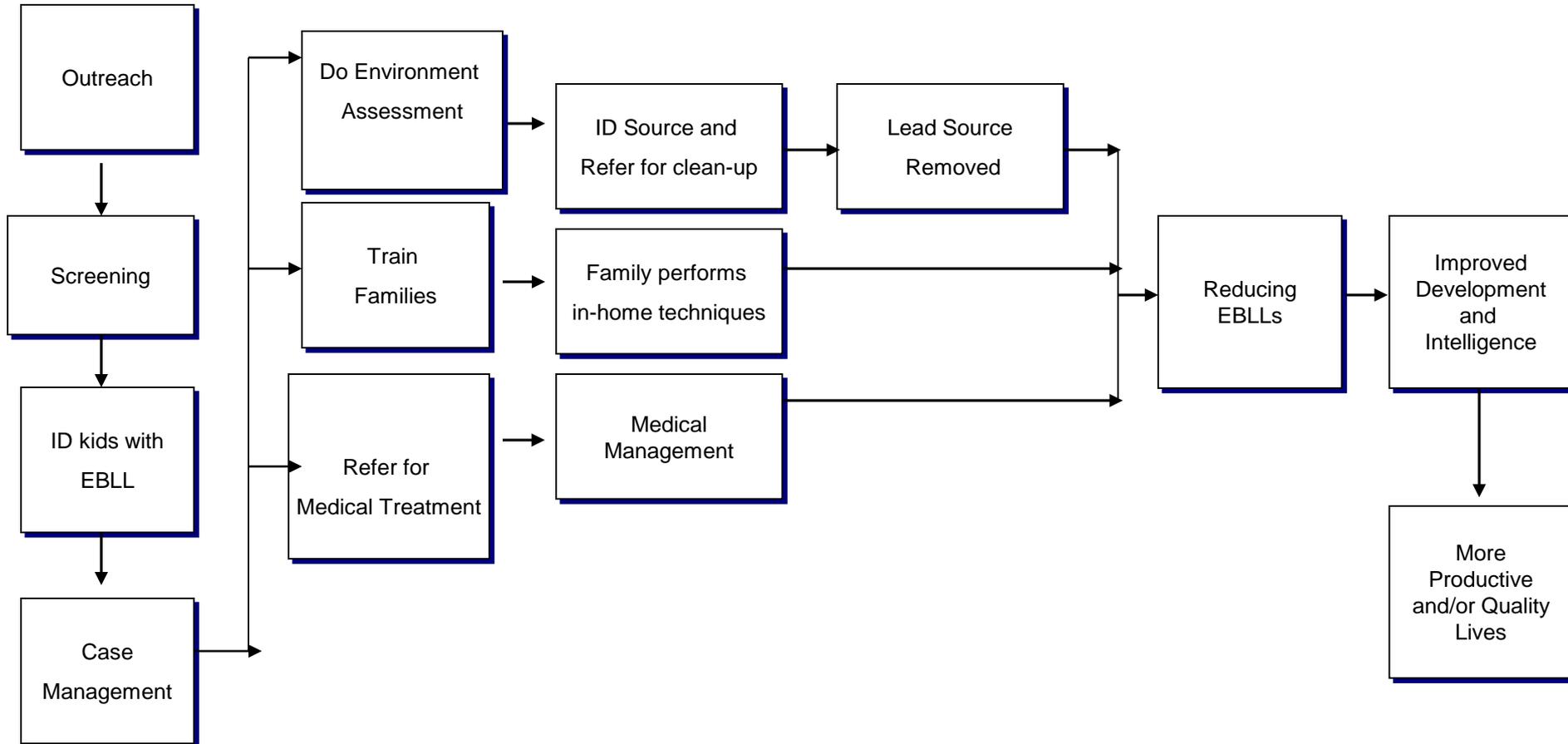
Develop'l slide stopped

Quality of life improves

# Lead Poisoning: “Causal” Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



# Phases and Types of Evaluation

<b>Program Stage</b>	<b>Before Program Begins</b>	<b>New Program</b>	<b>(More) Established Program</b>	<b>Mature Program</b>
<b>Phase</b>				
<b>Evaluation Type</b>	<b>Needs Assessment</b>	<b>Process Evaluation</b>	<b>Outcome Evaluation</b>	<b>Impact Evaluation</b>
<b>(Some) Questions Asked</b>	To what extent is the need being met? What can be done to address this need?	Is the program operating as planned?	Is the program achieving its short-term outcomes/objectives?	Is the program achieving its long-term outcomes and impacts??

Source: Based on slides from Jennifer Nichols, Porter Novelli

# Case Exercise—Provider Education in Immunization

State A has determined that providers can play a significant role in increasing immunization coverage in the state. They have developed a comprehensive provider education program that is intended to train and motivate providers to do more immunizations.

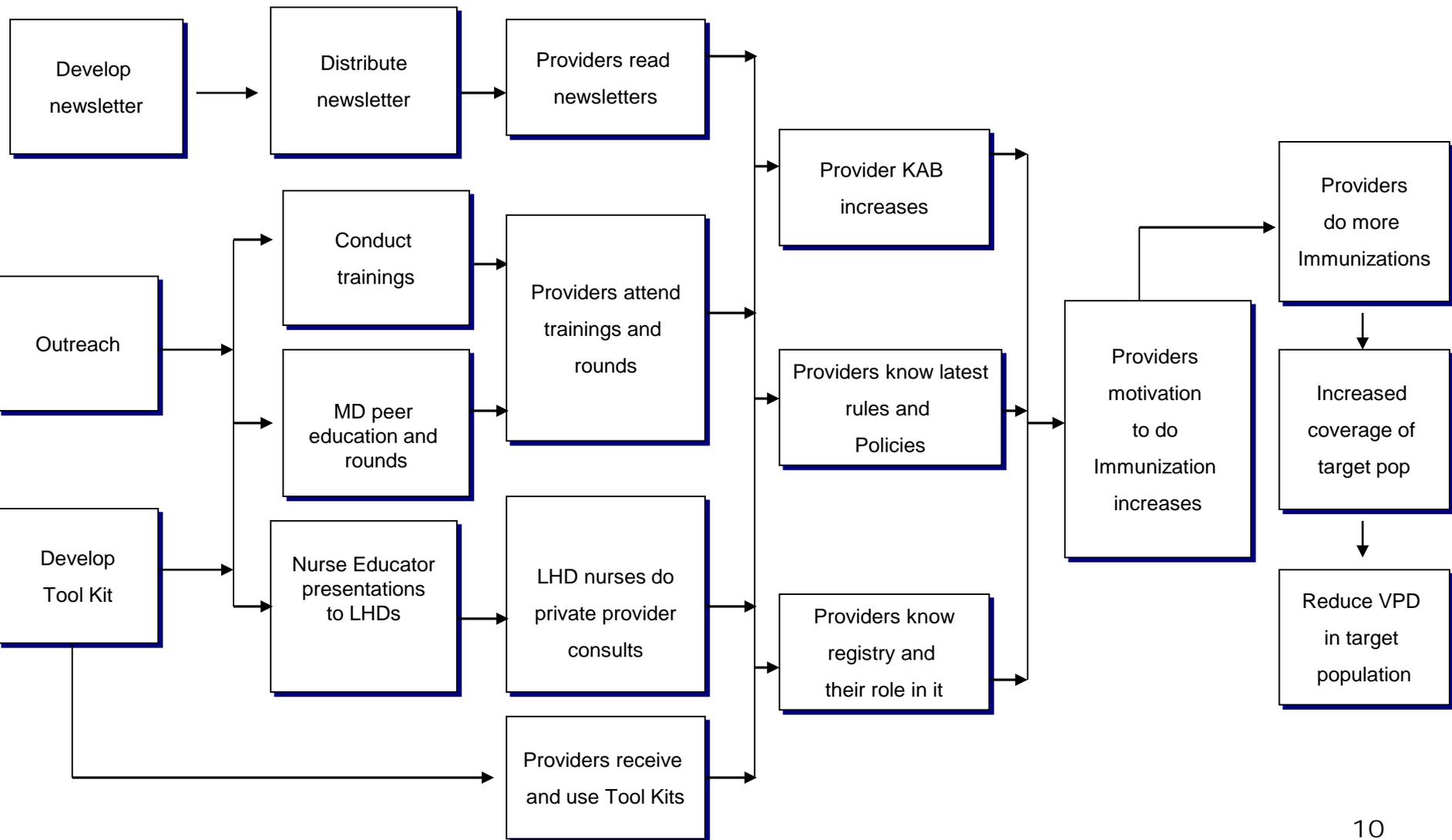
The program includes these components:

- A state immunization newsletter. Distributed 3 times per year to 10,000 (mainly) private sector providers, it's designed to update providers on new developments, changes in policy, and to provide brief education on various immunization topics.
- 6 immunization trainings per year held around the state; featuring a combination of state immunization program staff, physician educators, and Nat'l Immunization Program (NIP) staff. In addition to general immunization topics, presentations on the registry are given, with a hands-on computer station available for those who want to see how the registry works.
- A Tool Kit that is given to providers during visits by staff of the state Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program and other venues, including a brief discussion of the kit content, how to use it, and return feedback postcard.
- Nurse educators who train nursing staff in local health departments (LHDs) who then conduct immunization presentations in individual private provider clinics. They also conduct immunization education in clinics that have received an initial visit under the AFIX program—an innovative effort to get providers to minimize missed opportunities to vaccinate.
- 19 physician peer educators composed of pediatricians, family practitioners, and ob-gyns are paid to conduct presentations on immunizations and other topics at physician grand rounds and state conferences on immunization related topics.

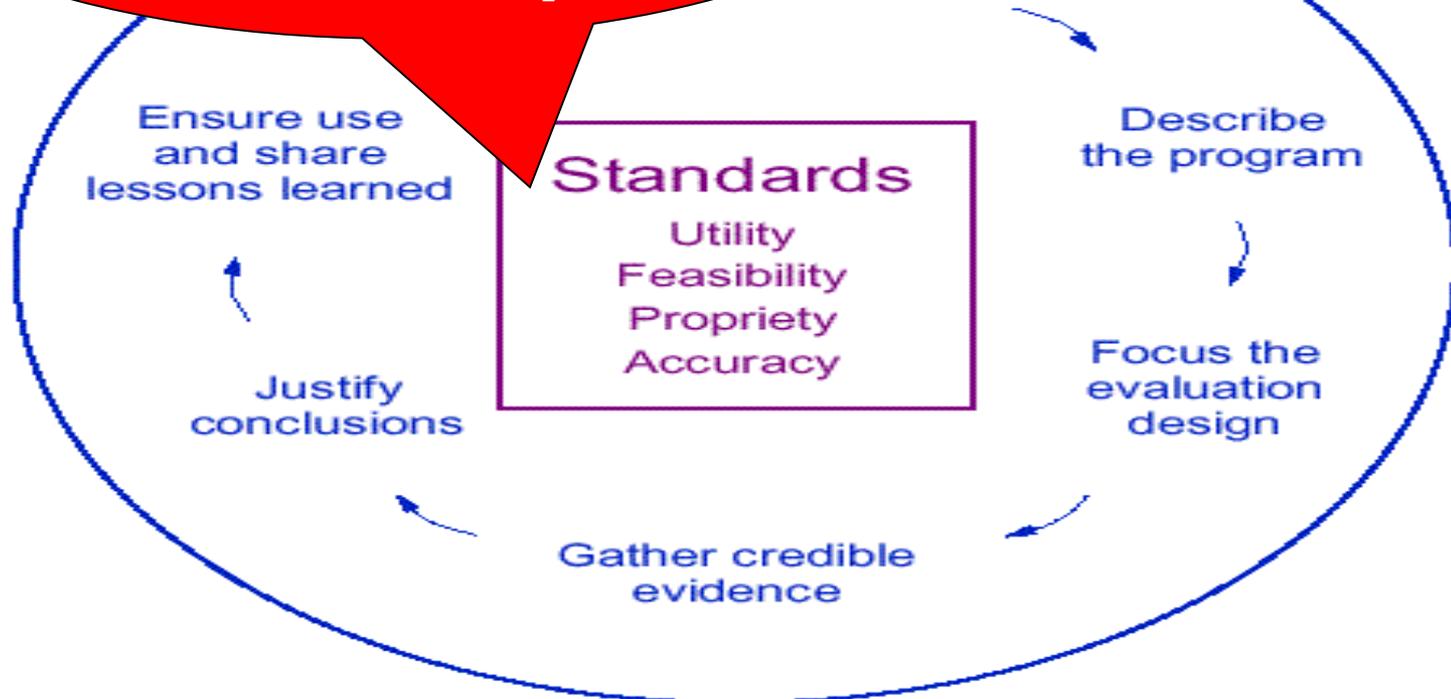
# Provider Education: "Causal" Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



**The 4 Evaluation Standards help focus efforts at each step**



# Program Evaluation

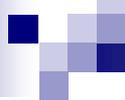
Program Evaluation

Consider

# Setting Focus: Some Rules

Based on “utility” standard:

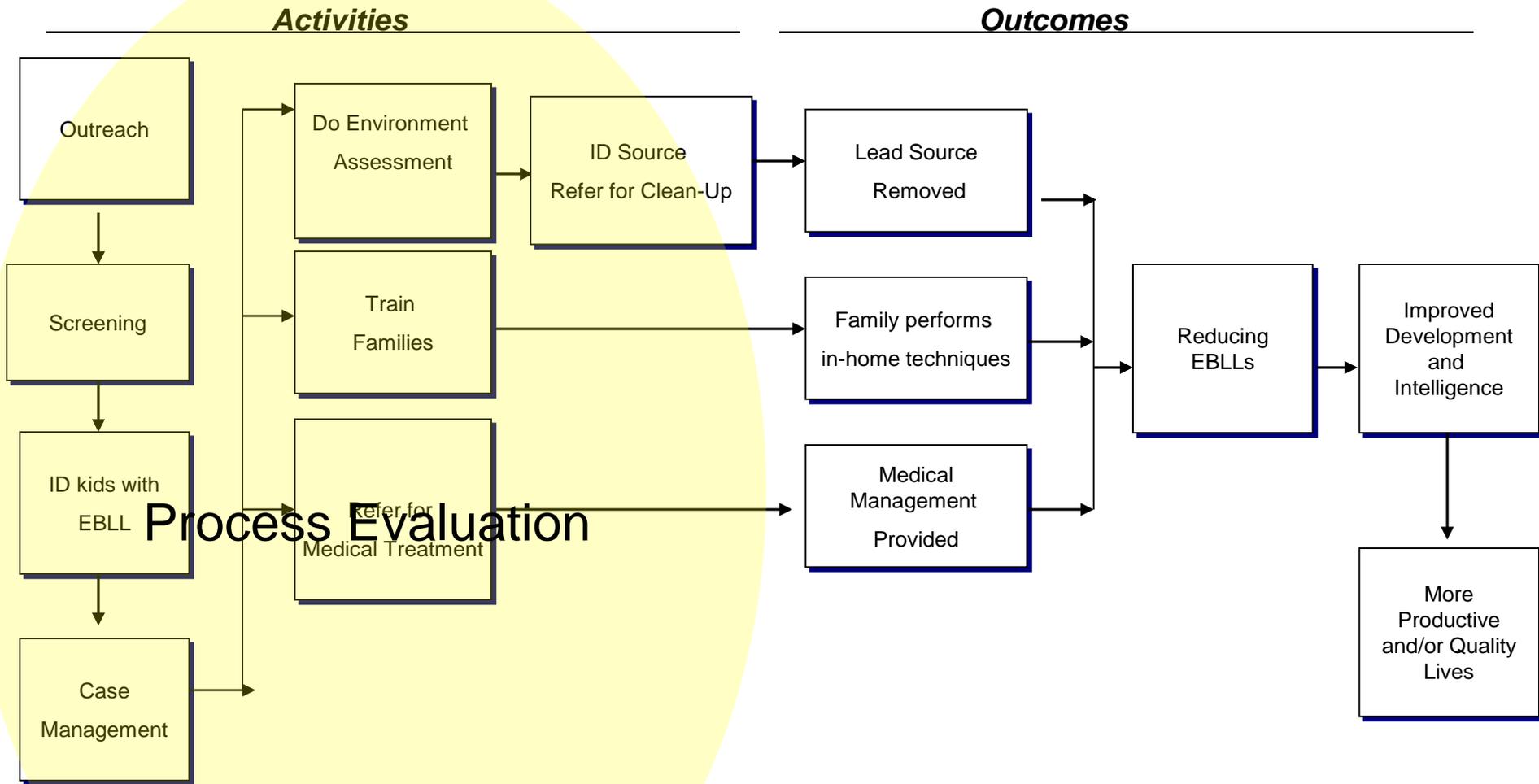
- **Purpose:** Toward what end is the evaluation being conducted?
- **User:** Who wants the info and what are they interested in?
- **Use:** How will they use the info?



# (Some) Potential Purposes

- **Test program implementation**
- Show accountability
- “Continuous” program improvement
- Increase the knowledge base
- Other...
- Other...

# Lead Poisoning: "Causal" Roadmap



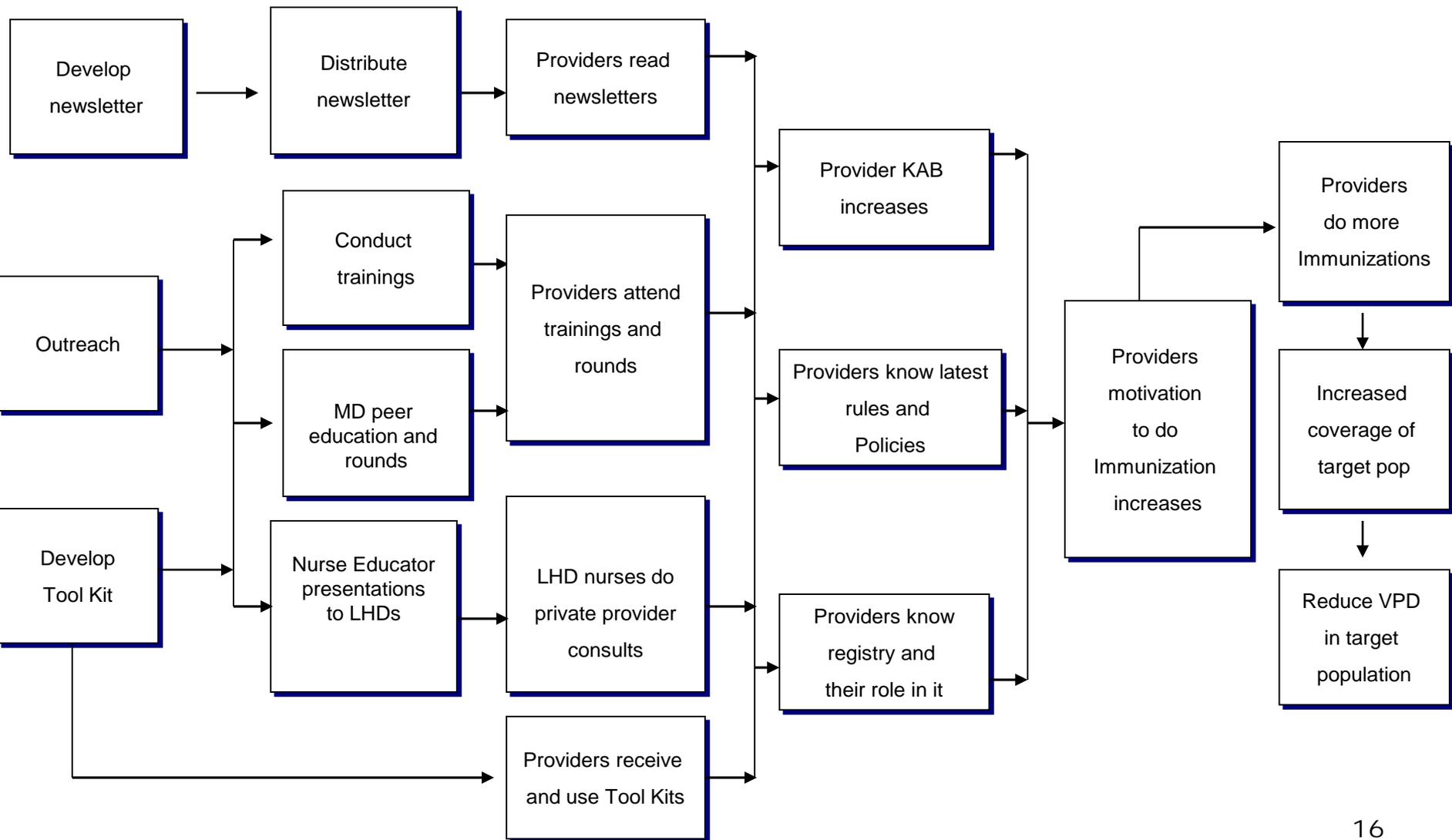
# Process Evaluation

- The type and quantity of services provided
- What actually happens during implementation—implementation “fidelity”
- The number of people receiving services
- The number of coalition activities and meetings
- How much money the project costs
- The staffing for services/programs

# Provider Education: "Causal" Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



# Some Evaluation Scenarios

- **Scenario I:** At Year 1, other communities want to adopt your model but want to know “what are they in for”

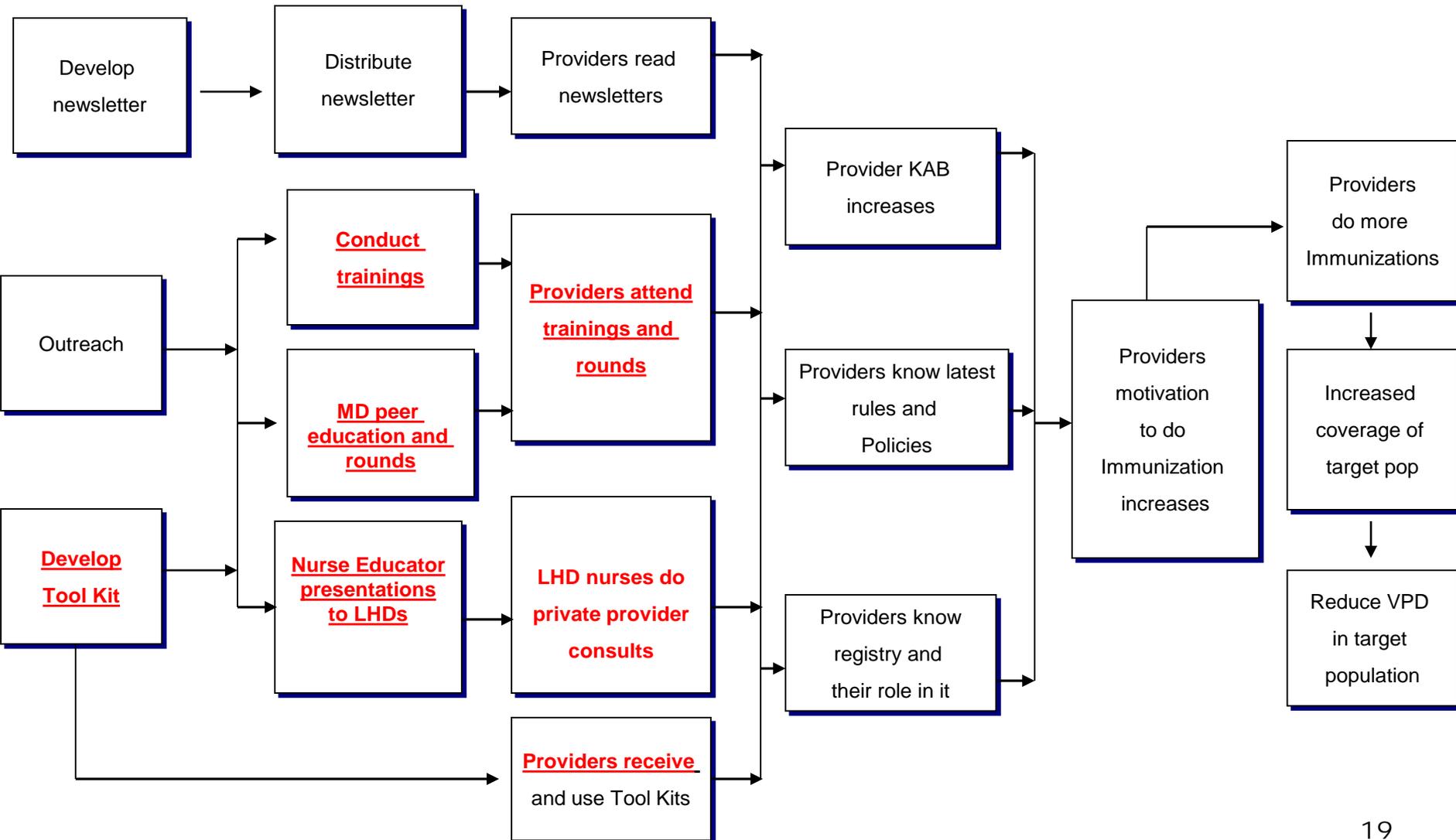
# Scenario 1:

- **Purpose:** Examine program implementation
- **User:** The “other community”
- **Use:** To make a determination, based on your experience, whether they want to adopt this project or not

# Provider Education: "Causal" Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



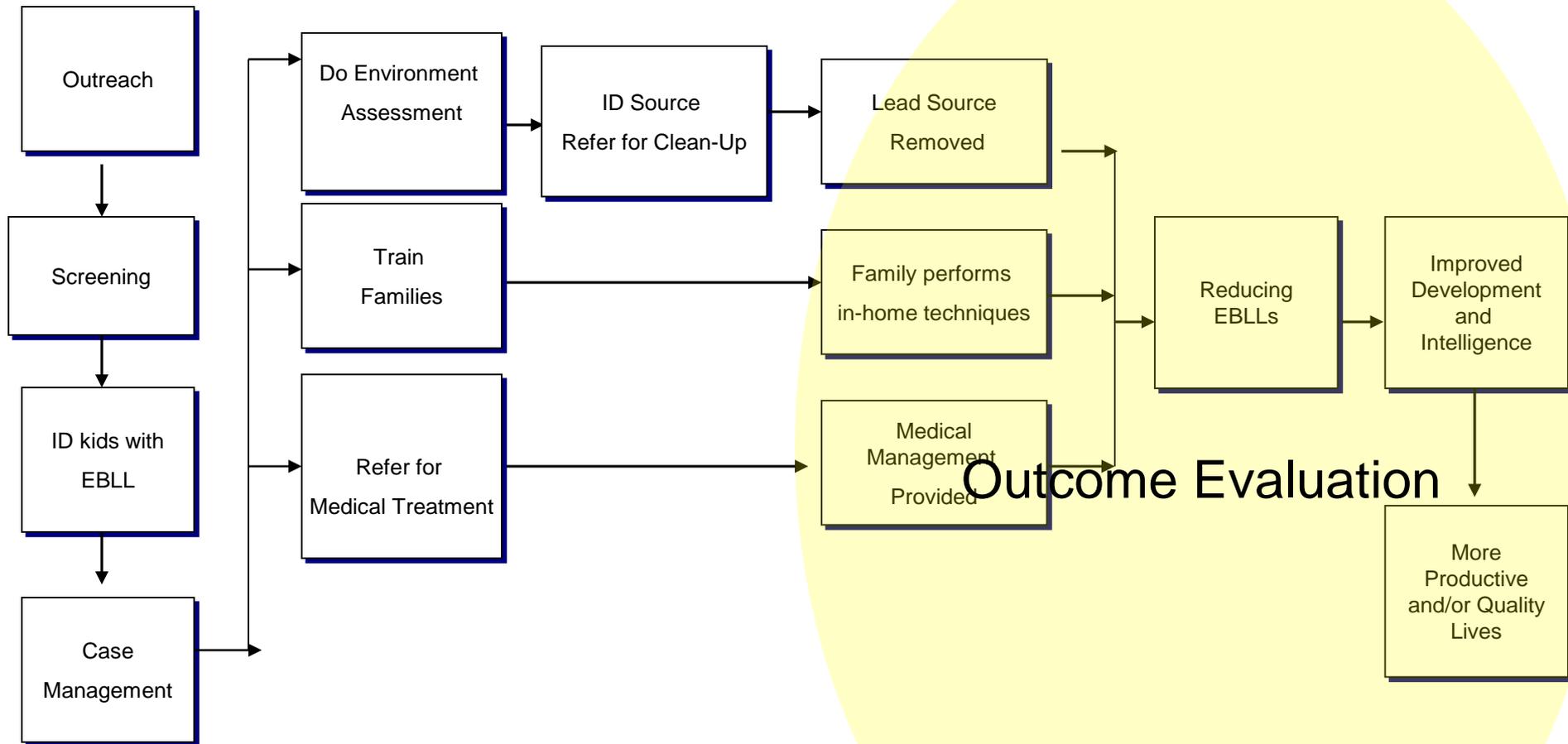
# (Some) Potential Purposes

- Test program implementation
- **Show accountability**
- **“Continuous” program improvement**
- Increase the knowledge base
- Other...
- Other...

# Lead Poisoning: "Causal" Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



# Outcome Evaluation

- Results of program services
- Changes in individuals
  - Knowledge/awareness
  - Attitudes
  - Beliefs
- Changes in the environment
- Changes in behaviors
- Changes in disease trend

# “Reality Checking” the Focus

Based on “feasibility” standard:

- **Stage of Development:** How long has the program been in existence?
- **Program Intensity:** How intense is the program? How much impact is reasonable to expect?
- **Resources:** How much time, money, expertise are available?

# Some Evaluation Scenarios

- **Scenario II:** At Year 5, declining state revenues mean you need to justify to legislators the importance of your efforts so as to continue funds.

# Scenario 2:

**Purpose:** Determine program impact

**User:** Your org and/or the legislators

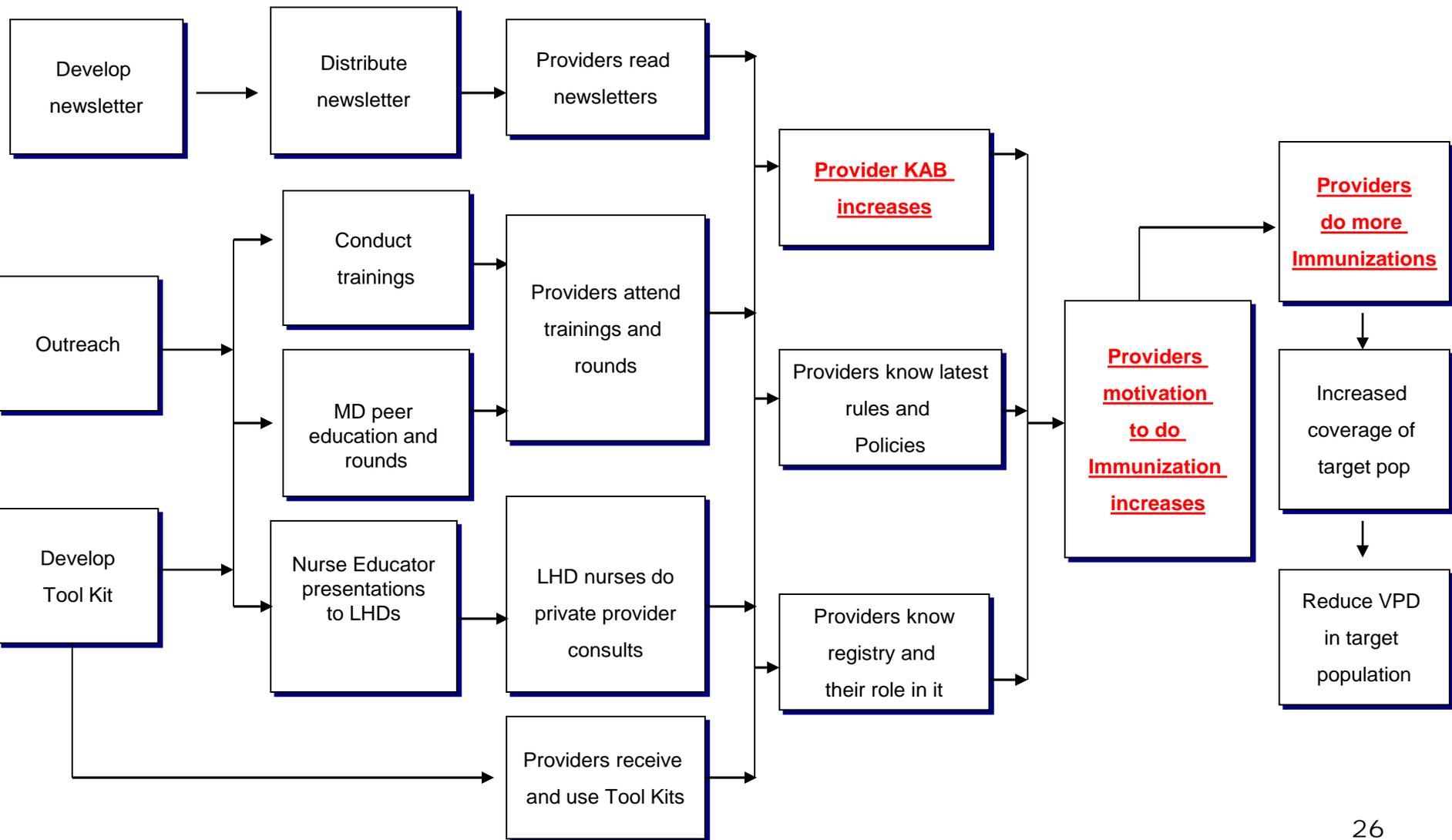
**Use:**

- You want to muster evidence to prove to legislators you are effective enough to warrant funding, or
- Legislators want you to show evidence that proves sufficient effectiveness to warrant funding

# Provider Education: "Causal" Roadmap

## Activities

## Outcomes



# Process Evaluation

*Did we get the inputs we needed/were promised?*



*Were activities and outputs implemented as intended? How much? Who received?*

# Outcome Evaluation



*Which outcomes occurred? How much outcome occurred*

Development

# Efficiency Evaluation



*(How) was implementation quality related to inputs?*

Development

# Causal Attribution



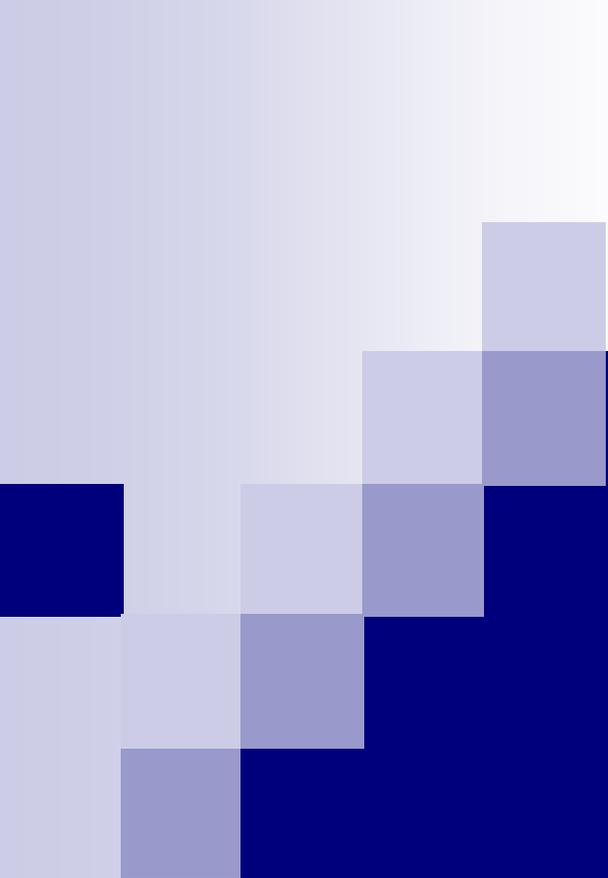
*Did outcomes occur because of our activities and outputs?*

# Taking Stock...What We've Done:

- Clarified relationship of activities and outcomes
- Identified inputs, outputs, and moderators
- Ensured clarity and consensus with stakeholders
- Helped identify a focus for my evaluation

# Taking Stock...What's Next:

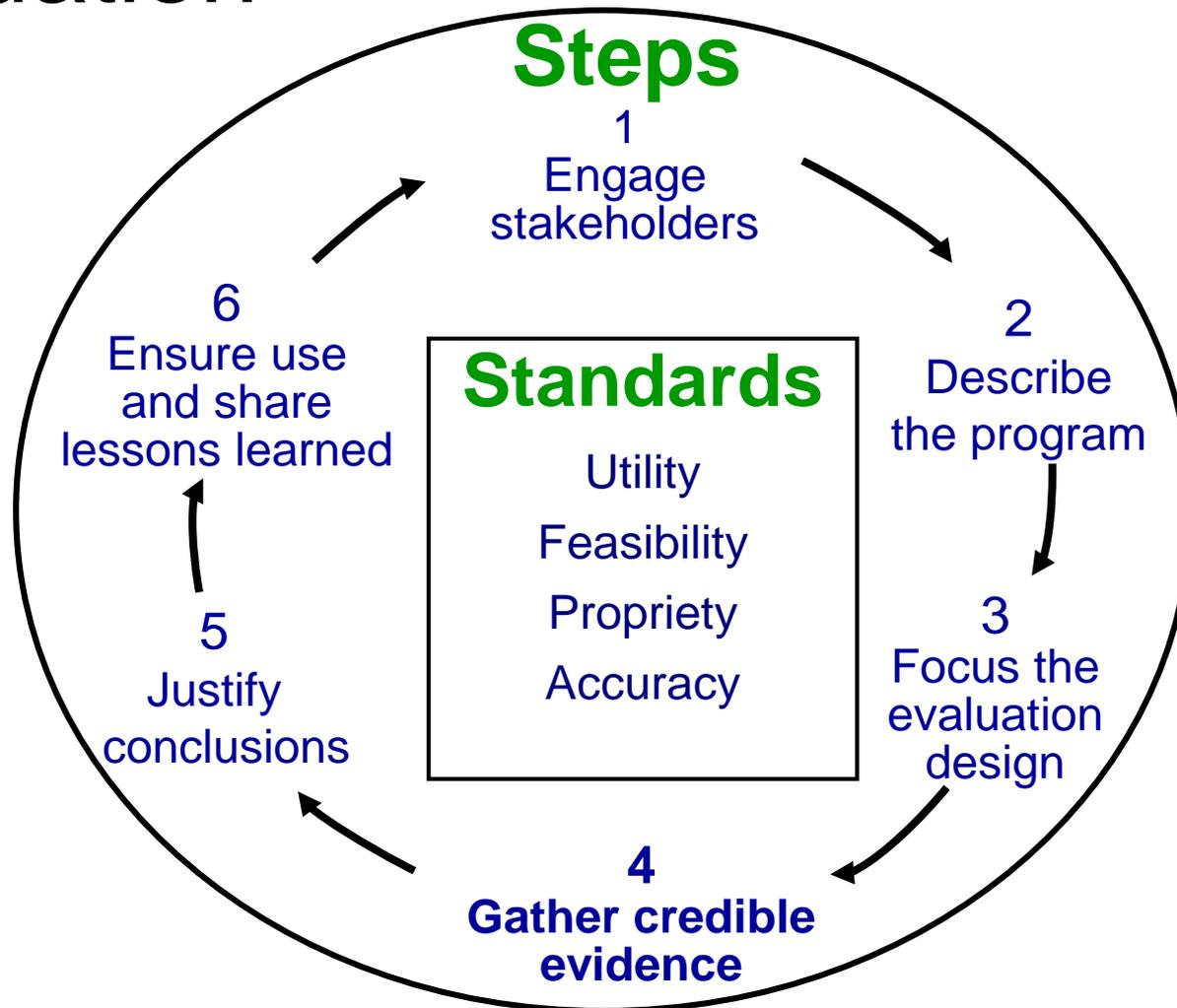
- Elaborate evaluation questions
- Write indicators
- Affirm evaluation design
- Choose data collection sources and methods
- Define data analysis plan
- Determine how best to report findings to ensure use



# Intro to Program Evaluation

Step 4: Gathering Credible  
Evidence

# CDC's Framework for Program Evaluation



# Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Plan Matrix								
Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Collection Procedures		Data Analyses		
				Person Responsible	Schedule	Procedure	Timeline	Person Responsible

# Evaluation Plan—Core

<b>Evaluation Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<b>Data Collection Methods</b>

# What is an indicator?

- Specific, observable, and measurable characteristics that show progress towards a specified activity or outcome.

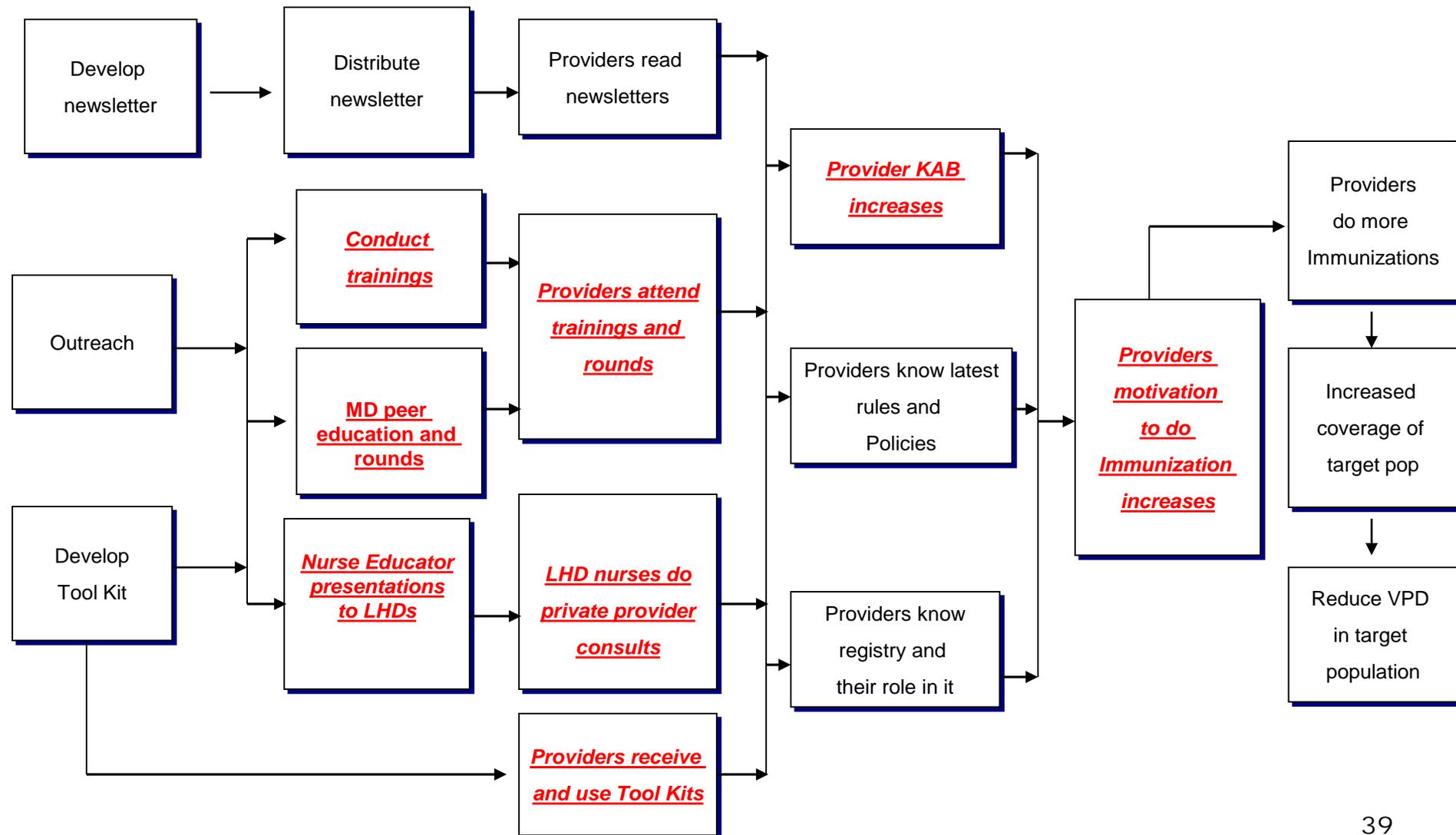
# Selecting Indicators

- Focused and measure an important dimension of the activity or outcome
- Clear and specific in terms of what it will measure
  - NOT components of the activity/outcome
  - NOT “fruits” of the activity/outcome
- At least one indicator for each activity or outcome of interest; but may need multiple ones

# Provider Education: Combined Evaluation Focus

## Activities

## Outcomes

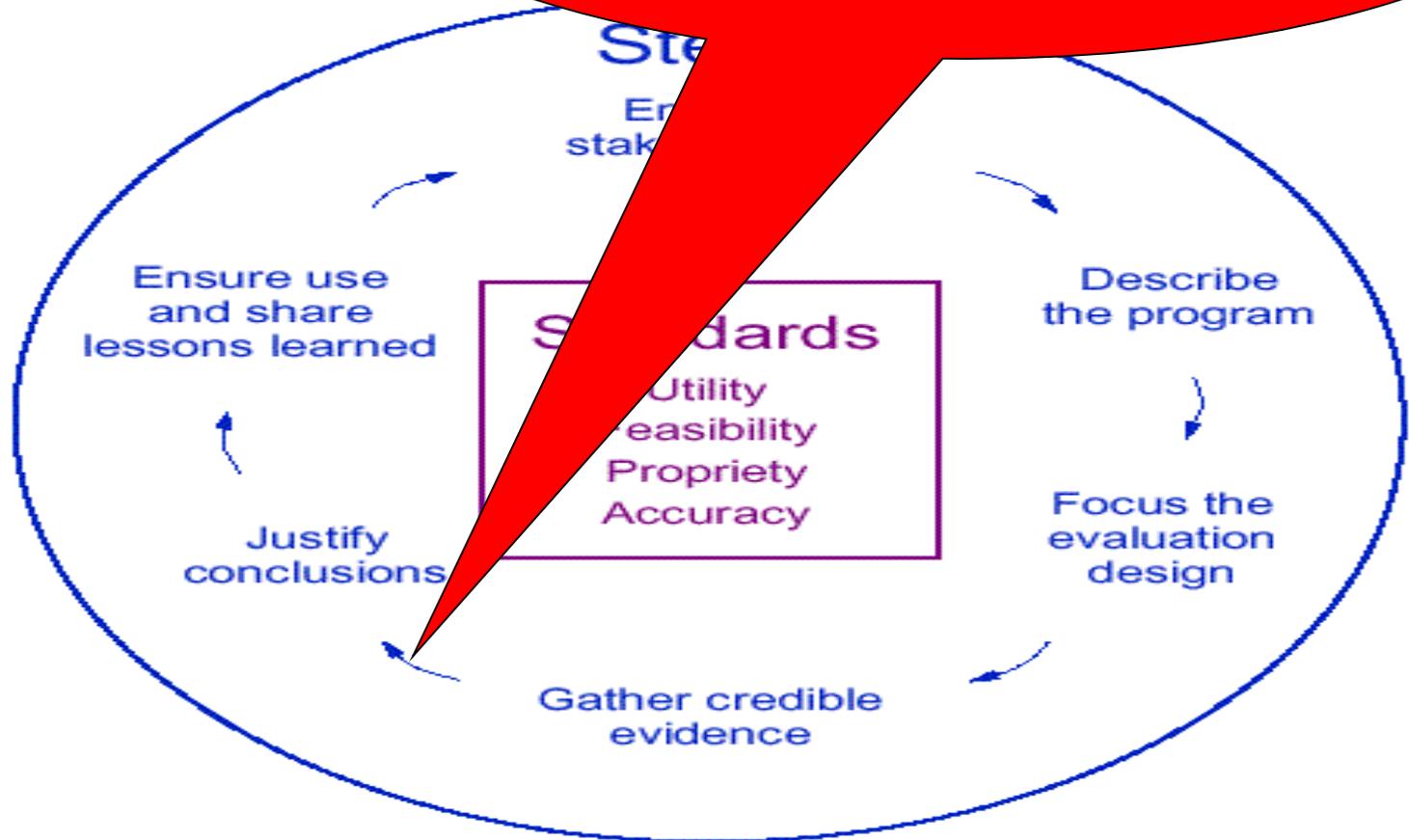


# Measurement Table: Scenarios 1-2 : Provider Education Program

Eval Focus Components	Indicators
Conduct immuno trainings	# trainings conducted in each region of the state
Nurse educator LHD presentations	# nurse educators presentations made to (targeted) LHDs # physician-hosted peer ed rounds at (targeted) hospitals
Physician peer ed rounds	# participants in trainings # participants completing series of trainings
Provs attend trainings and rounds	% participants by discipline % participants by region
Provs receive and use tool kits	% providers who report use of toolkit # “call-to-action” cards received from toolkit
LHD nurses do private prov consults	% trained nurses in LHDs will do provider consults with (targeted) provider practices in county
KAB increases	% providers showing increases in (targeted) KAB items % increase in provider KAB on (targeted) items
Motivation increases	% providers reporting increased motivation to immunize % increase in provider motivation to immunize

# Framework

FIGURE 1. Recommended



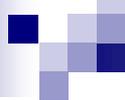
# Not “Collect Data”, BUT “Gather Credible Evidence”

Narrowing from 100s of ways to collect data:

- **Utility:** Who’s going to use the data and for what?
- **Feasibility:** How much resources?
- **Propriety:** Ethical constraints?
- **Accuracy:** How “accurate” do data need to be?

# These Ways to Gather Evidence...

- Written survey
- Personal interview
  - individual, group
  - structured, semi-structured, conversational
- Observation
- Document analysis
- Case study
- Group assessment
  - brainstorming, delphi, nominal group, fishbowl
  - Role play, dramatization
- Expert or peer review
- Portfolio review
- Consensus modeling
- Testimonials
- Perception tests
- Hypothetical scenarios
- Storytelling
- Geographical mapping
- Concept mapping
- Freelisting
- Sociograms
- Debriefing sessions
- Cost accounting
- Photography, drawing, art, videography
- Diaries/journals
- Logs, activity forms, registries



# Cluster Into These Six Categories...

- Surveys
- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Document review
- Observation
- Secondary data analysis

# Choosing Methods—Cross-Walk to Eval Standards

- Function of ***context***:
  - Time [FEASIBILITY]
  - Cost [FEASIBILITY]
  - Ethics [PROPRIETY]
- Function of ***content*** to be measured:
  - Sensitivity of the issue [ALL]
  - “Hawthorne effect” [ACCURACY]
  - Validity [ACCURACY]
  - Reliability [ACCURACY]

# Trade-offs of Different Data Collection Methods

<i>Method/Factor</i>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Sensitive Issues</b>	<b>Hawthorne Effect</b>	<b>Ethics</b>
<b>Survey: Mail</b>					
<b>Personal Interview</b>					
<b>Focus Groups</b>					
<b>Document Review</b>					
<b>Survey: Phone</b>					
<b>Observation</b>					
<b>Secondary Data</b>					