Evaluating Your Project

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Part 1: Introduction to Evaluation

- Why Evaluate?
- When to Evaluate?
- O How to Evaluate?

Part 2: Concluding Thoughts

Evaluation Tips

Research seeks to *prove*, evaluation seeks to *improve*..."

M.Q. Patton

Why Evaluate?

- To plan answer if and how
- To gain insight what's working, what isn't
- To improve practice modify or adapt to enhance success
- To assess effect, outcome, impact objectives and goals being met, stakeholder benefit, evidence of effectiveness

When to Evaluate?

Planning a NEW project

Assessing a DEVELOPING project

Assessing a STABLE, MATURE project

Assessing a project after it has ENDED



Formative (Conception)

Summative (Completion)

The stage of development and desired information influence reason and type of evaluation

When to Evaluate: Types of Evaluation

Needs Assessment

Process Evaluation

Formative Evaluation

Outcome Evaluation

Summative Evaluation

When: Needs Assessment

Approaches to Needs Assessment:

- Objective to be only a contract of the cont
- Allow stakeholders to help define the relevant factors
- Search for evidence of the problem or lack thereof

Ouestions:

- What are the characteristics, needs, priorities of target population?
- ▼ What are potential barriers/facilitators for the project?
- What are the most appropriate actions and steps to take and in what order?

When: Process Evaluation

- Approaches to Process Evaluation:
 - o Plan vs. Reality
 - Reveals how a plan is actually implemented
 - Operation of the process:
 - When effective
 - When not effective
 - Sometimes why
 - Allows for changes/adjustments mid-stream
 - Questions
 - O How is the project being implemented? Has the delivery of service been adequate, uniform?
 - Are activities delivered as intended? Implementation as planned?
 - Are participants, key players, and others being reached as intended?

When: Outcome Evaluation

- Approaches to Outcome Evaluation:
 - Did change occur as a result of efforts
 - Tries to link change to a specific activity undertaken
 - Questions
 - To what extent did desired changes occur? Were intended goals met?
 - Who benefited/not benefited? How?
 - What seemed to work? Not work?
 - What were unintended outcomes?

How: Data Collection Methods

- Quantitative versus Qualitative?
 - Often presented as a choice
 - x Should not be an either/or
 - Multi-method approaches provide the most accurate assessment
 - Provides multiple sources for your data, which strengthens your findings
 - Data to be collected will dictate method choice

How: Quantitative Methods

• When to choose:

- Interested in numbers and percentages
 - The what, but not the always the why
- You want to generalize your results to a larger population
- You have a large population of clients and you want to hear from as many as possible
- Numerical information that can be counted, quantified, and mathematically analyzed
- Systematically collected, recorded, and analyzed



How: Quantitative Methods

Pre-existing Data Assessment

 Analyzing internal data (e.g. participant records, project logs) and/or external datasets (e.g. MARS, Census Bureau)

Pre- and Post-Test

 Measuring the level of change as the result of participating in an activity and/or project

Surveys

 Using a questionnaire tool with standardized questions to gather information

How: Qualitative Methods

- Intent to gather an in-depth understanding of a project or process
 - Interested in meaning and description
 - Involves the why and the how
 - Allows a deeper look at issues of interest and to explore nuances

- Narrative information that describes context
- Systematically collected, recorded, and analyzed

How: Qualitative Methods

Content Analysis

 Examining public and private documents and materials for themes and concepts

Participant Observation

Observing behavior in a setting

Focus Groups

 Gathering a small group to discuss an issue using a moderator and a set of questions

Interviews

 Asking questions of another individual or several individuals in a one-on-one setting.

Concluding Today: Evaluation Tips

- Indicators and outcomes are expected and outlined as part of your funding
 - **Refer to your Project Narrative** to determine what indicators and outcomes are of greatest priority
 - Ascertain what measures of effectiveness are used by other agencies (governmental, non-profit, etc.) and determine if it makes sense for the project to use the same or similar

• Data Collection Tools:

- Utilize from the outset
 - If system is not developed early, more difficult to gather accurate data
- Continue to revisit indicators and outcomes in Project Narrative
 - Ensure you are collecting what you want to know
- Streamline your process as much as possible
 - Gather similar outputs and outcomes where possible
- Use technology to the greatest extent possible
 - Excel spreadsheets, online data collection

On a regular basis:

- Revisit the stated activities, indicators, and outcomes to ensure they are focused, practical, and provide a current roadmap
- Reviewing these items will ensure that the project and its evaluation, are proceeding as expected and desired

- Not everything goes to plan:
 - Be prepared to be flexible with choosing data collection methods
 - ➤ Data can be collected in multiple ways
 - Unintended outcomes are still outcomes

If the Goal of Evaluation is...

... to improve a program, project, or effort:

Then an evaluation holds little worth unless findings are used

Questions?

For additional assistance and queries:

http://sites.psu.edu/amsta/cont act-our-help-center/