EVALUATION

2018 Wyoming Cancer Conference

Joseph Grandpre, PhD, MPH Wyoming Department of Health



IF I JUST IGNORE IT – IT WILL GO AWAY





Game Plan

- 1. What is Evaluation?
- 2. Types of Evaluation
- 3. Steps of Evaluation
- 4. Examples

What is Evaluation?

Evaluation is the comparison of an object of interest against a standard of acceptability.

OR

Are we as good as we say we are? Or as good as the funding agency wants us to be?

Source: Green, L. W., & Kreuter, M. (1999). <u>Health promotion planning: An</u> educational and ecological approach. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield.

Why Evaluate?

■ To demonstrate effectiveness

■ To determine and/or justify costs

To determine future plans

To provide evidence for more support

IF WE CAN'T SHOW IT WORKS, WHY KEEP DOING IT?



MESSAGE TO REMEMBER

EVALUATION IS <u>NOT</u> JUST THE END PRODUCT!!!





EVALUATION MUST BE PART OF THE BEGINNING, MIDDLE, AND END OF ANY INTERVENTION

TYPES OF EVALUATIONS

- Implementation Science Assesses extent to which efficacious interventions can be integrated into real-world public health.
- Impact Assesses the efficacy and effectiveness of intervention on intended outcomes.
- Program Assesses the processes and outcomes of a program...to further improve the program.

- 1. Determine goals and objectives
 - What do we wish to accomplish overall?
 - <u>What do we want to change?</u> (e.g., more flu shots, more cancer screenings)
 - <u>Who do we want to change?</u>(e.g. children, adults, middle aged men who own more than two ducks)
 - <u>Where do we want them to change?</u> (e.g., school, work, home, community)

If you don't know this your evaluation is worthless!

2. Defining the evaluation purpose



- <u>Why do we want to evaluate this intervention</u>? (should already be evidence-based) – don't need to show it works.....but does it work with this pop?
- <u>What do we wish to try to prove (e.g., Effectiveness,</u> Efficiency, Cost effectiveness, Simplicity of Implementation)?
- <u>Is this a Pilot study?</u> Do we want to expand to other communities?
- <u>Do we need more money to reach more people</u>?

3. What questions need to be answered?

- <u>How do we prove effectiveness</u>?
- <u>What will show that the intervention is cost effective</u>? (e.g., ROI, Costs Avoided)
- <u>What can we ask participants</u>? (e.g., did you get screened, did you use the support program, how much do you weigh)
- What other information can help make our case?

YOU CAN'T EVALUATE WHAT YOU DON'T ASK!!!!!

4. Selecting a Criteria for Success

- <u>What is the cutoff for proving effectiveness?</u>
- How much of a change must we see to prove success? (e.g., 5% increase, 10% decrease, p < 0.5, 6/10 get screened)?
- <u>Will qualitative data show success (e.g., test-</u> imonials, informant interviews, focus groups)?



5. Choose type and design of evaluation

- <u>What type of evaluation? (e.g., impact, implementation, program, combination)</u>
- <u>What type of design? (e.g., Pretest-Posttest, Posttest</u> only, Repeated measures) – Can't decide this after collecting the data!!!!
- IF NOT ALREADY DONE, NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CALL
 AN EPIDEMIOLOGIST OR STATISTICIAN!



6. Plan how and when to collect data

- <u>How much will it cost? VERY IMPORTANT</u>
- <u>When</u>?(e.g., Spring, November, first week in June)
- <u>How long will it last? (e.g., week, month, 6 months)</u>
- <u>Who will conduct the evaluation (e.g., program manager, epi, outside source)?</u>
- <u>Will data from other sources be used?</u> (e.g., collaborating organizations gather data as well, hospital records)
- <u>How will this data be collected?</u> (e.g., survey, interviews, paper and pencil, computer, Survey Monkey, phone survey)
- <u>Where will sample come from?</u> (Random, Convenience)

- 7. Developing the evaluation instrument
- <u>What type of questions will you ask?</u> (e.g., T/F, Likert scale, Semantic differential, open-ended)
- <u>How long will it be?</u> (e.g., one-page, two, four screens, 10 minutes on the phone)
- <u>Which questions will answer your overall QUESTIONS?</u>
- <u>Do you need IRB Approval?</u> (Always YES if participants are children, pregnant women, or incarcerated)

<u>Review literature to see how other people asked</u> <u>these types of questions!!!</u>

8. Collect the DATA

- <u>How will it be entered into a computer and protected?</u> (e.g., Excel, Access, Survey Monkey)
- Who controls access to the data if it has PHI?
- <u>Who OWNS the data?</u> (usually whoever pays)





9. Determine type of data analysis

- <u>Significance testing?</u>(t-Test, ANOVA, Logistic regression, Odds Ratios, Chi-square)
- <u>Triangulation?</u> (Qualitative and Quantitative data)
- <u>Percentages</u> (Increase by X% = success)?
- <u>What analysis package will be used</u>? (e.g., SAS, SPSS, R)

Ultimately determined by design, types of questions and data collected, and success criteria

10. Identifying who will analyze the data

- <u>Are they experienced</u>?(not the Jimi Hendrix way google it)
- <u>Are they qualified</u>?
- <u>Do they have an interest in a particular outcome</u>? (e.g., biased or objective)
- <u>Can they interpret the data as well as crunch the numbers?</u> (garbage in = garbage out)
- Can they help explain what everything means?





11. Crunch the numbers

- Just do it. NO FEAR
- <u>Remember goals and objectives.</u>(what are you trying to prove?)
- <u>Try not to get so immersed in the details that</u> <u>you miss the bigger picture (What happened</u> and SO WHAT?)



12. Report out Results

- <u>What did you find?</u> (e.g., Success, Failure, mixed)
- <u>REMEMBER even negative results are informative.</u>
- <u>Try to resist reporting results that have nothing to do with</u> <u>your goals and objectives</u>.
- <u>How are you going to move forward</u>? (e.g., expand to other communities, try something else)





EXAMPLE

SOPLAY – WY CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION

Goal – Increase Physical Activity among children age 0-5 Environment – Schools

INTERVENTION

- 1. Map school play areas (asphalt, concrete)
- 2. Observe how many kids play in each area of map (Pre)
- 3. Design and paint new play areas
- 4. Observe how many kids play in each area of map (Post)
- 5. Follow up observation 6 months later





SOPL	AY.
------	-----

school: West Elem #1 Date: 51 118

(System for Observing Play and Leisure Activity in Youth)

Observer Initi	ials: <u>ME</u>	Observation: . Pre	2. Post	Observatio	on Period: '	1. Before S	chool 2. Lu	inch 3. Aft	er School
START	START AREA Condition		Number of GIRLS			Number of BOYS			
TIME		Equipment Provided	Main Activity	Sedentary	Moderate	Vigorous	Sedentary	Moderate	Vigorous
10:00	1	0(N) 1. Y	0	le	2	0	4	0	4
10:02	2	0. N	3	4	2	2	ما	2	0
10:03	3	0. N 1	13	10	4	υ	2	2	0
10.05	4	CN 1. Y	0	2	Ø	Ø	3	l	2
10:07	5	9.N 1.Y	13	4	2	2	2	2	1
10.08	6	0. N (.)	9	6	4	2	4	S	0
[0.10	7	0. N	3	0	2	0	Ő	2	0
10:12	8	0. N 1. Y	D	0	0	0	N.	2	0

Activity Codes: 0=No identifiable activity 1=Aerobics 2=Baseball/Softball 3=Basketball 4=Dance 5=Football 6=Gymnastics 7=Martial Arts 8=Racquet sports 9=Soccer 10=Swimming 11=Volleyball 12=Weight Training 13=Other playground games 14=None of the above

SOPLAY Modil ed Recording Form 16-12-17







Fastline Stencils Snake Hopscotch with Letters



SOPL	AY.
------	-----

school: West Elem #1 Date: 51 118

(System for Observing Play and Leisure Activity in Youth)

Observation: Bra 2 Bast

Observer Initials: ME Observation: Pre Post Observation Period: 1. Before School 2. Lunch 3. After				er School					
START AREA Condition		Number of GIRLS			Number of BOYS				
TIME		Equipment Provided	Main Activity	Sedentary	Moderate	Vigorous	Sedentary	Moderate	Vigorous
10:00	1	0 <u>N</u> 1. Y	0	le	2	0	4	0	4
10:02	2	0. N	3	4	2	2	ما	2	0
10:03	3	0. N 1	13	10	4	υ	2	2	0
10.05	4	6 N 1. Y	0	2	Ø	0	3	L	2
10:07	5	9.N 1.Y	13	4	2	2	2	2	1
10:08	6	0. N (1. Y	9	6	4	2	4	S	0
[0] [0]	7	0. N	3	0	2	0	Ő	2	0
10:12	8	0. N 1. Y	D	0	0	0	N	2	0

Activity Codes: 0=No identifiable activity 1=Aerobics 2=Baseball/Softball 3=Basketball 4=Dance 5=Football 6=Gymnastics 7=Martial Arts 8=Racquet sports 9=Soccer 10=Swimming 11=Volleyball 12=Weight Training 13=Other playground games 14=None of the above

EXAMPLE

WyPREP – WY MATERNAL and CHILD HEALTH

Goal – WyPREP aims to educate young people on both abstinence and contraception use to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

Environment – Schools and Communities – 7th-12th grade

INTERVENTION

Two Curricula – Making Proud Choices (MPC) and Reducing the Risk (RTR)

8 and 16 Sessions Respectively

Pre and Post Survey

Knowledge Survey

An Evaluation Plan for the Wyoming Department of Health's Wyoming Personal Responsibility Education Program (WyPREP)

In collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, and the Wyoming Department of Health

> Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program Evaluation Practicum January 2018

Prepared by: Tolani Akinola and Nayely Chavez (Masters of Public Health Candidates)

Appendix III: Wyoming Personal Responsibility Program Logic Model

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
WDH Recruits Organizations WDH Conducts Training of Organization Facilitators WDH Contracts with Organization Facilitator Submits Master Calendar to WDH Curriculum Distribution by WDH to Organization Curriculum is Taught by Organization Facilitator Organization Facilitator Submits Reporting to WDH Contracting Monitoring by WDH Evaluation by WDH	WDH Training Contracts Implementations Facilitator Participants Contract Monitoring Reporting	Short-Term Increased participant Increased participant Increased participant Seven and a seven and a s	Mid-Term Reporting Intended Behaviors: •Abstinence •Delay initiation of sexual activity •Condom Use •Contraception Use Healthy Life Skills: •Parent/guardian communication •Peer pressure •Conflict management •Caring about school •Likelihood of employment •Making healthy decisions about drugs and alcohol	Long-Term District Level: •Decrease in prevalence of past 30 Day Alcohol U •Schools that implement have higher graduation rates as compared to not implementers County Level: •Decrease Teen Birth Rat •Decrease incidence of STDs/HIV Population Level: •Decrease prevalence of high school student sexuactivity •Increase condom use •Increase contraception use

Appendix IV: Core Concepts for Reducing the Risk and Making Proud Choices

Curriculum	Core component	Logic model element
Reducing the Risk	Knowledge of pregnancy risk and prevention	Student knowledge • Unintended pregnancy
	Knowledge about STD & HIV risk, prevention, treatment, and consequences	Student knowledge • HIV/STDs
	Knowledge about abstinence or effective use of birth control methods	Student knowledge Correct condom use Contraceptive use
	Knowledge of how to access health care information and contraception (including condoms)	 Student knowledge Awareness of local resources
	Self-efficacy, refusal skills and delaying tactics	 Student intended behaviors Abstinence Delay initiation of sexual activity
	Social and peer norms and personal attitudes	Student knowledge Peer sexual norm beliefs Healthy life skills Peer pressure
	Skills to communicate with parents and other adults	Healthy life skills parent/guardian communication
Making Proud Choices	Attitudes about contraception, safer sex, condom use	Student intended behaviors Condom use Contraception use
	Perception of risk related to HIV/STDs and unintended pregnancy	Student knowledge • HIV/STDs • Unintended pregnancy
	 Skills and self-efficacy: Correct condom use Negotiating abstinence or condom use Problem solving and refusals 	Student knowledge Correct condom use Problem solving

Data Source	Measurement	Description
Pre-Survey	 Knowledge Short-Term Outcomes Mid-term Outcomes Healthy Life Skills Student Intended Behaviors Participant penetration 	Pre-program surveys are administered by organization facilitators and completed by students before instruction of the WyPREP curriculum
Post-Survey	 Knowledge Short-Term Outcomes Mid-term Outcomes Healthy Life Skills Student Intended Behaviors Participant penetration 	Post-program surveys are administered by organization facilitators and completed by students after instruction of the WyPREP curriculum
Knowledge Survey	 Knowledge Short-Term Outcomes Mid-term Outcomes Healthy Life Skills Student Intended Behaviors 	Knowledge surveys are administered by organization facilitators and completed by students before and after instruction of the RTR curriculum
End of Training Survey	Fidelity of implementation	End of training surveys are completed by facilitators at the end of their initial WyPREP training and submitted to WDH
Fidelity Log	Fidelity of implementation	Fidelity logs are to be completed by facilitators at the end of each module and submitted to WDH
Contracts	Not applicable.	Legal agreement between WDH and organization implementing the WyPREP program, specifying the number of implementations of the curriculum to be completed
Facilitator Final Report	Fidelity of ImplementationParticipant penetration	Final report that facilitators submit to WDH at the end of each implementation
Implementation Tracking Form	 Number of organizations contracted 	Internal WDH document that summarizes list of currently contracted WyPREP organization
Master Calendar	Fidelity of implementation	Document that facilitators submit to WDH upon receipt of WyPREP curriculum outlining when they plan to instruct each of its modules



QUESTIONS?