

Outcomes for Success!

Session #3: Data Collection—Method Selection and Tool Development

King County Library System Issaquah, WA January 25, 2011

Presented by Organizational Research Services Seattle, WA

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- Increased understanding of the benefits and uses of evaluation
- Increased knowledge of data collection tools and methodologies
- Increased confidence and ability to write survey questions



Importance of Evaluation



Importance (continued)

Evaluation is kind of like "an apple a day."



May not always be what is <u>most</u> craved, but important to support the long-term goals and vitality of your program.



- Individual outcomes
- Library branch outcomes
- Library cluster outcomes
- KCLS outcomes
- Community outcomes



Importance of Evaluation

- By evaluating outcomes, you are better able to:
 - Converse with management / funders
 - Have a logical framework to explain your program
 - Make better-informed decisions
 - Make programmatic decisions in real-time



Lessons learned from ORS' evaluation work:

Importance of Evaluation

- Evaluation planning helps organizations focus efforts and make sure staff and funders are on the same page
- Evaluation results help inform decision-making
- Evaluation does NOT have to be burdensome or all encompassing
- Organizations can rarely measure everything at once – prioritizing outcomes to measure is often necessary



Logic Models/ **Evaluation Plans Data Collection Analysis / Reporting**

Seattle Public Library Flight to the Future Play & Learn Groups Logic Model

Seattle Public Library Flight to the Future Play & Learn Groups Logic Model							
RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	GOALS			
Participants: Care providers (FFN or parents) and the children in their care (B-5) Staff: Facilitators who have completed P&L 101 Supervisors, directors Children's Librarians Early Literacy Coordinator Partnerships: Partnership with CBOS CCR Service Technologies: Existing research Play & Learn Evaluation TA resources Facilitator Literacy training Translated materials Curriculum Family Support Principles Library learning environment P&L Group Materials: Materials (developmentally- & culturally-appropriate, for multiple domains) Lending libraries with books in English and home languages Art supplies Play materials (costumes, etc.) Community resources info Settings: Seattle Public Libraries	 GROUPS: Child and care provider participate in openended, child-directed "free play" with different learning centers for child-directed play supporting different areas of development Child and care provider participate in coordinated group activity, e.g., Reading or other preliteracy activities, Singing, dancing and movement Fine & Gross Motor Care Provider Learning (formal and informal), e.g.,: Facilitator talks to adults re: how activity helps child learn, what they can do at home. Information about other resources Care providers to share information Quarterly presentations on specific topics related to preliteracy and school readiness Provide opportunities for Adult-Adult Interactions Leadership Development among Care Providers within the Play & Learn Group OTHER Recruitment/outreach/engagement Book giveaways Special programming (e.g. story teller, musician, etc. with literacy focus) Library card sign-up Active participation in P&L Network	OUTPUTS Weekly ≥90-minute Groups offered X# of participants (minimum/maximum) Other categories of activities generally occur during each Play & Learn Group	OUTCOMIES Increase knowledge and skills of caregivers about how to guide the cognitive, social, emotional and physical development of children and increase their school readiness. Decreased isolation of caregivers Increased connection to libraries	GOALS Caregivers have neighborhood- based resources and supports to provide high quality child care and development opportunities All young children are prepared to succeed in school and life All children are in safe, nurturing environments receiving high quality care			
 Boeing, The Seattle Public Library Foundation In-kind support from partners 	Participation in Play & Learn evaluations			9			



Example Evaluation Plan

2009 Flight to the Future Evaluation Plan

Outcomes	Indicators	Methods and Tools	Frequency and Schedule	Sampling Strategy
 Increase knowledge and skills of caregivers about how to guide the cognitive, social, emotional and physical development of children and increase their school readiness. 	Caregivers demonstrate increased knowledge Caregivers demonstrate increased behaviors that support school readiness	Play & Learn Caregiver Feedback Form	May 2009	All adult participants in Flight to the Future Play & Learn groups
2. Decrease isolation of caregivers	Caregivers say they talk more to other parents about caregiving/parenting	(See above)	(See above)	(See above)
3. Increase connection to libraries	Caregivers who attend one of SPL's Play & Learn groups have a library card Frequency of library visits Caregivers say they use the library outside of attending a P&L group	Questions from Raising a Reader survey (to be added as a supplement to the Caregiver Feedback Form)	(See above)	(See above)



Data Collection



Deciding What to Measure: 6 Key Questions

- 1. What is the evaluation purpose?
- 2. Who will read/hear/see the results?
- 3. When and how often do I need to show results?
- 4. What do I need to know?
- 5. What data collection method should I use?
- 6. How should I ask the questions?



Question 1: What is the evaluation purpose?

Deciding what to measure

Possibilities:

- To provide accountability
- To improve program quality
- To support decision-making about resource allocation
- To help programs market themselves



Question 2: Who will read/hear/see the results?

Possible audiences:

- Internal stakeholders: staff, participants, board
- External stakeholders: funders, partners, media



Question 3: When and how often do I need to show results?

Deciding what to measure

Consider:

- When will change occur?
- Will there be milestones?
- What will be the frequency of contact with participants?



Deciding what to measure

Question 4: What do I need to know?

- What are my priority outcomes?
- What are my indicators of progress?
- Refer to your logic model and evaluation plan



Question 5: What data collection method(s) should I use?

- How much time do you have?
- Do you need to show change over time?
- What resources do you have available?



Data Collection Methods

Surveys	Standardized written instruments with questions about issues to be evaluated
Interviews	A series of carefully planned semi- structured or unstructured questions
Records	Information collected by agencies or institutions, e.g., school records, vital
Focus Groups	Planned discussion with a defined group of people designed to elicit perceptions on a defined area of interest



- Some data collection methods and processes are relatively easy to implement; others require more resources
- Start small, practice, learn what is useful
- Intentionality re: evaluation can enhance program coordinators' practice of reflection



- Type of Information Needed
- Are you measuring the right thing? (Validity)
- Are you measuring in a consistent way? (Reliability)
- Available Resources
- Cultural Appropriateness



Question 6: How should I ask my questions?

Deciding what to measure

Consider:

- Burden on respondents
- Avoid biased words
- Use standard English (and have translated if needed)
- Avoid asking abstract questions
- See handouts for more tips



Two common types of items used in evaluation tools:

Open-ended questions. Responses are provided by respondents.

Closed-ended questions. Pre-determined answers from which participants choose (*e.g., scales, check-off boxes*).



Close-ended Questions—Scales:

- Responses are pre-determined and rank ordered along continuum
- Respondents only choose one category
- Often a 'middle' category like 'neither agree nor disagree' or 'unsure'



Example:

- Very dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Very satisfied



Close-ended Question—Check-Off Boxes:

Only one box can be checked

More than one box can be checked





- Response 3
- **Response 4**



- Response 1
- ☑ Response 2
- ☑ Response 3
- ☑ Response 4



Check-off Boxes: Criteria when ONLY one box can be checked

- Options are mutually exclusive (i.e., participant's response can not fall into two or more categories)
- Options are exhaustive (e.g., cover the full range of possible responses)



Example:

What is your age?

□ 16-18 years old

□ 19-20 years old

☑ 21-24 years old

□ 25-29 years old

□ 30-32 years old



Check-Off Boxes: Criteria when MULTIPLE BOXES can be checked

Any number of responses may be checked



Example:

How do you communicate with your child(ren)?

(Please check all of the responses that apply to you and your family.)

- □ Sign language
- Home signs
- □ Speech
- Paper and pencil
- Gestures
- Other



Activity: Reviewing Flight to the Future Survey Tool

FTTF Example Evaluation Plan

Flight to the Future Evaluation Plan

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Activity: Write your own survey questions



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