

Evaluating Complex Initiatives

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Intro to complex evaluations
- Complex evaluation challenges
- Designing a complex evaluation
 - Understanding the program
 - Determining the purpose of the evaluation
 - Data collection
 - Data analysis
 - Stakeholder engagement and reporting
 - Project management
- Wrap-up



Presenters

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Introductions

- Name, affiliation
- My expectations will be met if . . .

“We have seen the emergence of a class of problems whose causes are so complex, and whose solutions are so multi-factorial, that they require a multi-agency response.”

Thomas Ling, 2002



Intro to Complex Evaluations

- Overview:
 - Background on the HRSDC Horizontal Project
 - Factors Contributing to Complexity
 - Terminology
 - TBS Guidelines for HRMAF
 - New TBS Evaluation Policy

Background to HRSDC Project

- History
- Purpose
- What Has Happened Since

Factors Contributing to Complexity

- Multiple partners
 - Horizontal across a government
 - Vertical between federal/provincial/municipals jurisdictions
 - Including different disciplines
- Multiple components
 - Broad initiative with many organizations responsible for implementation
- Policies, regulations and legislation with broad goals
 - Not easily measured
- Political sensitivities
 - New government
- Time Span
 - May take years to see results e.g. Population Health

Terminology

- Complex
 - Addresses common complex issues involving more than one jurisdiction, sector or discipline;
- Horizontal
 - Requires the involvement of more than one organization and/or level of government;
- Joined Up
 - Shares common goals in relation to the issues;
- Rolled Up
 - Involves shared authority and responsibility among the partners; and
- Whole of Government
 - Includes mechanisms for shared governance and integration.
- Cluster

TBS Guidelines

- Development of the team
- Five main components of an RMAF
- General guidance
 - Get Senior Management Support
 - Assess the Relative Value of the Initiative
 - Remain Flexible
 - Set Realistic Timelines
 - Communicate/Build Consensus
 - Involve Stakeholders
 - Engage in Continuous Learning
 - Access Other Sources of Information

What are some of the challenges?

- Go to page 7 of workbook.

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenges	Some Suggested Solutions
<p>Addressing horizontality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriateness ▪ Contribution to effectiveness ▪ Effect on evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish an evaluation committee with representation from the partners (joined up evaluation) ▪ Do rolled up evaluations ▪ Determine which factors have 'first order' effects

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenges	Some Suggested Solutions
<p>Data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different types of data collected by different partners ▪ Poor quality and incomplete data ▪ Different definitions of indicators ▪ Different information being collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreed upon indicators ▪ Mutual accountability framework with common reporting tools ▪ Common databases or fields that can be readily linked ▪ Simplified administrative processes ▪ Use external databases such as Statistics Canada for measuring long-term outcomes over time ▪ Use case studies to provide in-depth exploration and illustration

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenge	Some Suggested Solutions
<p>Measuring Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different indicators of success ▪ Different targets across regions/sectors ▪ Different ideas on the goals and objectives of the program ▪ Timeframes are not realistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A horizontal RMAF developed by all of the partners ▪ Realistic measurable results with common metrics linked to performance indicators ▪ Results chains/theory of change models

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenges	Some Suggested Solutions
<p>Determining attribution is more difficult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External influences ▪ Difficulty in establishing comparison groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where external factors are industry/ sector specific, establish comparison groups within the industry or sector ▪ Look for lessons rather than comparisons

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenges	Some Suggested Solutions
Project Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The number and complexity of activities▪ Size of team – ensuring consistency▪ Reliance on data collected by non-evaluators▪ Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Clear and accepted evaluation plan with scope defined▪ Project notebook▪ Communication tools

Complex Evaluation Challenges

Challenges	Some Suggested Solutions
Being a Project Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Managing the expectations of a number of stakeholders▪ Facilitating obtaining data from a number of different sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project notebook▪ Communication tools▪ An evaluation committee with representation of the key stakeholders

Designing a Complex Evaluation

- Understanding the program/initiative
- Nested logic models & theories of change
- Common performance measures
- Evaluation questions
- Data collection plans
- Analysis plans
- Stakeholder engagement & reporting plans
- Project management plans

Understanding the Program

- All of the components and systems
- Specific goals and objectives for each partner
- Common goals and objectives
- Roles and responsibilities of each partner
- Governance structure

Nested Logic Models

- Overall logic model
- Logic model for each component
- Show linkages towards common outcomes

Theory of Change Models

- Articulates the underlying assumptions of the logic model
- Should show the dynamics among the partners

Group Exercise

- Use case study in Appendix E
- Refer to pages 9 & 55
- Create a nested logic model
 - Overall initiative
 - Canadian Regulatory System for Biotechnology
- Would a theory of change model contribute to a better understanding?

Performance Measurement Strategy

- Keep performance indicators as simple as possible – with so many players the list can grow and become unmanageable
 - Provide information about the resources required to get information on each of the indicators
 - Facilitate a session to establish priorities, having people focus on need to know vs. nice to know
- Use a group process to identify indicators for outputs and outcomes based on the logic model – but set priorities
- These can be used to develop a common data collection system

Potential Evaluation Questions

- To what extent does the complexity of the initiative effect the overall relevance, success, efficiency and cost-effectiveness?
- To what extent does the complexity of the initiative contribute to achieving more integrated and collaborative policies/programs?
- To what extent do the relationships among the partners contribute to achieving expected outcomes?
- How does the initiative compare to programs delivered by a single department?
- What are the characteristics and conditions that generally contribute to the success of the initiative, looking at the dynamics among the partners?

Data Collection

- Common reporting forms
- Data collection by staff at multiple sites

Common Reporting Forms

- Keep it short and simple
- Consider ways of minimizing error
- Do a feasibility assessment
- Develop tools & a data dictionary
- Do a test run (or two) to identify issues
- Electronic or paper forms?

Data Collection by Site Staff

- Allocate staff time for data collection
- Training is key:
 - Schedule of activities
 - Data definitions
 - Purpose of the data
 - Who to call for help
- Send reminders
- Be diligent about quality control

Group Exercise

- Use the case study in Appendix E
- Refer to p. 18 of the workbook
- Develop a mechanism for gathering data across multiple partners for a single performance measure

Data Analysis

- Combining databases
- Unit of analysis
- Analytical matrices

Combining Databases: Same Fields, Different Sites

- Technical issues:
 - Databases need to be converted to a common format
 - Ensure field definitions are the same in all
 - Restrict to relevant fields
 - Keep a record of where each case came from
 - Keep a log of decisions made along the way

Combining Databases: Same Sites, Different Fields

- Ethical issues:
 - Potential to compromise anonymity
 - Informed consent

Unit of Analysis

- What is the appropriate unit of analysis?
Individual / Group / Program / Initiative
- Considerations:
 - At what level were the data collected?
 - What conclusions do you want to draw?
 - Are participants' experiences comparable across sites/programs?
- Consider multiple levels of analysis & reporting

Analytical Matrices

- A tool to provide an overview of patterns across, for example, participants, sites, topics, or data sources
- Shows a summary of the data in a table so you can examine:
 - Variables of interest
 - Data sources or methods of data collection
 - Periods of time
 - Individuals or groups

Example Evidence Matrix

Site	Implementation			Outcomes		
	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
A – Unit 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A – Unit 2	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
C	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
D	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
E	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Group Exercise

- Use case study in Appendix E
- Refer to page 20
- Explore units of analysis and variables

Stakeholder Engagement & Reporting

- Engagement strategy
- Reporting to different audiences

Engagement Strategy

- Key questions:
 - Who needs to be engaged?
 - What sort of engagement?
 - At what point(s) in the evaluation?
 - Through what methods?
 - How long will it take?
- An engagement matrix can help you plan

Engagement Matrix

Stakeholder	Planning	Data Collection	Interim Reports	Analysis	Final Report	Utilization
Site contact person	C	F,S	I	C	I	L
...						

A = Approve (approves plans, reports, etc.)

C = Consult (solicit and consider their input)

D = Decide (makes decisions)

F = Facilitate (supports the evaluation, enables evaluation tasks to happen)

I = Inform (let them know what is happening, what the results were)

L = Lead (takes a leadership role, champions the evaluation)

S = Source (source of information/data)

W = Worker (carries out the tasks)

Reporting to Different Audiences

- Site specific reports and aggregate reports
- Tailored reports for specific audiences vs. a more diverse report for all audiences

Managing a Complex Evaluation

- Project notebook
- Team communication

Project Notebook

- May include:
 - Brief project description
 - Roles & responsibilities
 - Project log (issues, decisions)
 - Evolving work plan with time lines
 - Protocols & tools for data collection/analysis
- Updated regularly
- Accessible to all team members

Team Communication

- Clear roles & responsibilities
- Documentation of issues & decisions
- Team updates
- Progress meetings / progress reports

Pulling It All Together

- Addressing the Challenges
- Simplifying the Complex
 - Planning
 - Data collection
 - Analysis
- Communication
- Project Management

Wrap-Up

- Any remaining Q&A
- Were your expectations met?
 - 1 = not at all
 - 10 = completely
- Evaluation forms