



LSTA Evaluation & Outcome Measures

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Outline

- ▶ Inputs, outputs, and outcomes
- ▶ Understanding outcome measures
- ▶ How to plan evaluation for an LSTA grant
- ▶ Examples of common mistakes
- ▶ Using what you've measured to describe impact



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INPUTS, OUTPUTS, AND OUTCOMES



Inputs

What is invested

Outputs

What is done

Outcomes

What results

INPUTS, OUTPUTS, AND OUTCOMES



Inputs

Money spent, time, staff,
volunteers, equipment

Outputs

Number of programs offered,
number of items digitized,
number of attendees

Outcomes

Increased literacy, increased
community awareness, staff
learn new skills



- ▶ *We over rely* on reporting **outputs**
- ▶ Outputs are important but not sufficient to determine effectiveness of programs
- ▶ We have to use **outcomes** to answer the question:

“So what?”



RFID project

▶ Inputs?

- ▶ \$10,000, 500 hours of staff time, 100 hours volunteers

▶ Outputs?

- ▶ There may not be many tangible outputs in this case (benefits relate to saving time and increasing efficiency). Number of items tagged, number of new self check stations, number of training sessions for staff.

▶ Outcomes?

- ▶ Have patrons and/or staff *attitudes* towards the check out process or library improved based on this project?



Questions we want to answer with evaluation

- ▶ Has time spent conducting inventory decreased? Has our ability to conduct inventory increased?
- ▶ Has the wait time for patrons to check out items decreased?
- ▶ Have circulation desk errors decreased?
- ▶ Can we demonstrate decreased throughput time on holds processing or return items processing?



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A systemic way of assessing the extent to which a program has achieved its intended result.

- ▶ Answers questions like:
 - ▶ "What difference did the program make?"
 - ▶ "How did the participant benefit from the program?"
- ▶ Helps communicate the value and success of a program
- ▶ Helps libraries focus limited resources
- ▶ Helps objectively identify programs that benefit customers the most

UNDERSTANDING OUTCOME MEASURES



before

after





1. Pre and post testing
2. Pre and post surveying / focus groups
3. Pre and post data collection (manual or automated)



How do you identify
outcome measures?



Ask yourself

- ▶ What will be different as a result of this project?
- ▶ What will be improved?
- ▶ What will beneficiaries say is the value of the program?

- ▶ What would you want to be able to say to taxpayers or legislators who finance your program about its goals?
- ▶ If you could write a press release about the program, what would the headline be about?
- ▶ For an existing program, look at major activities and ask yourself “why are we doing that?” Answer = outcome



Indicators





Condition

- Shown a set of alphabet cards

Observable behavior

- Children will be able to identify letters of the alphabet

Standard

- With at least 75% accuracy



Condition

- Given a digital resource

Observable behavior

- Students will be able to find it using the library's website

Standard

- Within a period of three minutes or less



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- ▶ **Quantitative:** data in numerical form.
- ▶ Can be put in categories, ranked in order, measured in units, etc.
- ▶ Quantitative data can be used to construct graphs, charts, and tables of raw data.
- ▶ Examples: surveys, transactions, counting anything





- ▶ **Qualitative:** information that is not numerical in form
- ▶ Qualitative research is by nature descriptive and exploratory
- ▶ Often how people think/feel
- ▶ Examples: open ended questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, etc.

HOW TO PLAN LSTA EVALUATION





Common evaluation methods

- ▶ Transaction data
- ▶ Pre- and post testing
- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ Focus groups





Transaction data

- ▶ Helps identify inputs and outputs
 - ▶ How many circulations?
 - ▶ How many instructional technology sessions?
 - ▶ How many website visits?
 - ▶ How many of our patrons fall into specific age ranges?
 - ▶ How many visitors to the new branch at certain times of day?
- ▶ **Must plan in advance! If the data is not already recorded, it can be impossible to get after the fact.**



Pre- and post testing

- ▶ Pre- and post testing measures knowledge gained
- ▶ Can also help us understand which concepts or competencies were well taught
- ▶ Participants are given similar tests before and after
- ▶ Made up of well-written, clear questions
- ▶ Issue: some things can't easily be tested (ex. management or communication skills)
- ▶ Issue: doesn't tell us whether knowledge is retained over time or comes in useful in life



Surveys

- ▶ If the sample isn't good, the data isn't good!
- ▶ Clearly state intentions with research on the survey
- ▶ Don't ask for personal information unless you need it
- ▶ Minimize the number of open ended questions
- ▶ Ask only one question at a time (no "double barreled")
- ▶ Be sure questions are phrased in an unbiased way
- ▶ Test the survey before distributing



Focus groups

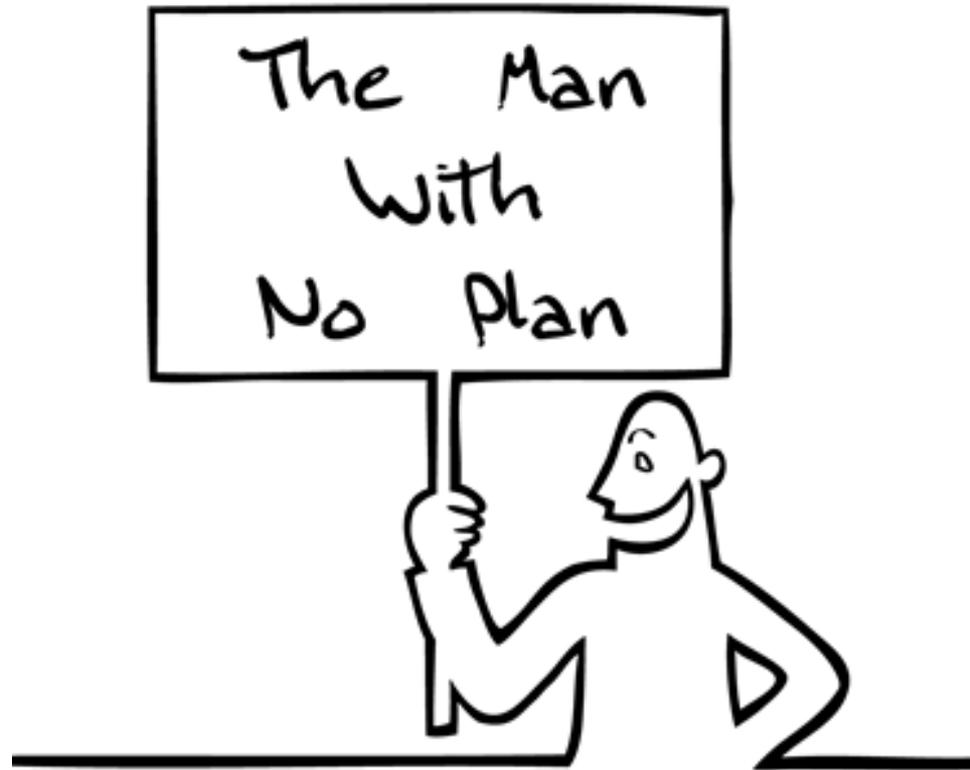
- ▶ Recruiting the right group is important
- ▶ Compensate participants if possible (snacks, etc.)
- ▶ Moderator is very important: must be unbiased
- ▶ Plan your questions. Create a script and have the moderator follow it
- ▶ How will you document (video, audio, notes)?
 - ▶ If notes, have an assistant (not the moderator) do this
- ▶ Participants should be informed that their responses are neither right nor wrong



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Not turning in an evaluation plan.





Failing to connect outcomes and activities to goals; failing to connect evaluation to outcomes and activities



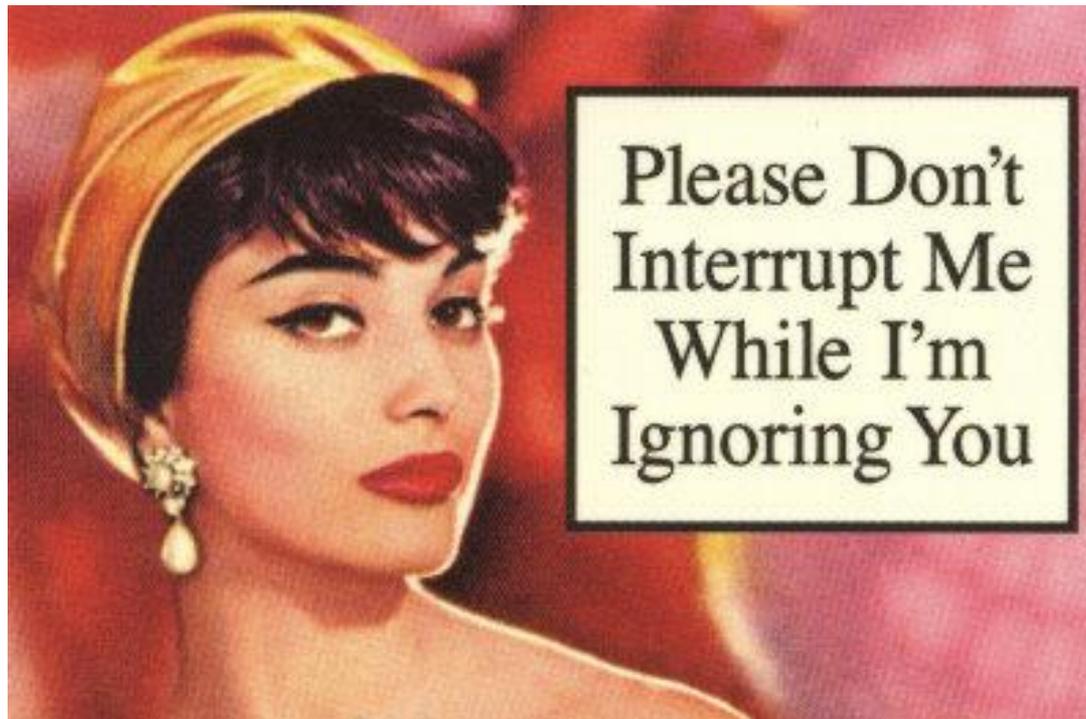


Waiting until the
end of your
project
to
begin
evaluation





Concentrating on transactions, forgetting about people





**USING WHAT YOU'VE
MEASURED
TO DESCRIBE
IMPACT**



Provide context for your data





Output without context

- ▶ 345 people used the new teen service



Missing context

- ▶ How many people are in your service area / student population?
- ▶ What time frame?
- ▶ How does usage compare to goals?
- ▶ Is that more or less popular than other services?



Without context

- ▶ 345 people used the new teen service

With context

- ▶ 12 people used the service per day in the first month of availability. With 3,000 teens in our service area, 11% of all teens have used the service in the first month alone.
- ▶ This usage rate is three times as high as comparable teen services X and Y, and more than doubles the project goal of 5 uses per day.



Questions?

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