

Chapter Four

Illustrations

Rossi et. al. Evaluation

EXHIBIT 4-B

SIX COMPONENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS EVALUATION

Saunders (2016) lists six components that should be considered when planning a process evaluation including implementation fidelity and the purpose each serves:

Plan Component	Purpose
Fidelity	Extent to which the program was implemented consistently with underlying theory, design, and philosophy
Dose delivered	Amount or number of intended units of each component delivered by the program staff
Dose received	Extent to which participants actively engage with, interact with, are receptive to, and/or use materials or resources; can include initial use and continued use
Satisfaction	Participant (can be direct and indirect participants) satisfaction with program and interactions with staff
Reach	Proportion of the priority intended beneficiaries who participate in the program; include documentation of barriers to participation
Recruitment	Procedures used to approach and attract participants at individual or organizational level; includes maintenance of participant involvement in program activities and measurement components of the evaluation

Source: Adapted from Saunders (2016).

Accessibility (110)

The ease and the conditions with which statistical information can be obtained.

Accountability (102)

The ethical guidelines aim to promote accountability by informing those who rely on any aspects of statistical practice of the standards they should expect.

Administrative data systems (98)

Administrative data collection is the set of activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more administrative sources.

Administrative standards (95)

The policies and procedures for reviewing and substantiating the quality of information before it is disseminated.

Bias (104)

Statistical bias is anything that leads to a systematic difference between the true parameters of a population and the statistics used to estimate those parameters. In other words, bias refers to a flaw in the experiment design or data collection process, which generates results that don't accurately represent the population.

Implementation fidelity (98)

Implementation fidelity is the degree to which an intervention is delivered as intended and is critical to successful translation of evidence-based interventions into practice.e

Monitoring and evaluation (92)

Monitoring and evaluation (often called M&E) is a combination of data collection and analysis (monitoring) and assessing to what extent a program or intervention has, or has not, met its objectives (evaluation).

Coverage (104)

Coverage probability is a technique for calculating a confidence interval which is the proportion of the time that the interval contains the true value of interest.

Outcome monitoring (93)

Outcome monitoring is the periodic measurement of the knowledge, behaviors, or practices that a program or intervention intends to change.

Process evaluation and monitoring (92)

Process evaluation and monitoring determines whether program activities have been implemented as intended.